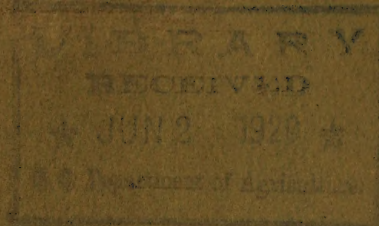


63.9
AUSTRALIA
1920-1921

1920

TO SOW
WHEN TO SOW
HOW TO SOW



Australia

Anderson & Co Limited.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT — 399-401 George St.
WAREHOUSE, MAIL ORDER DEPT
AND GENERAL OFFICES — 188-190 Kent St.
SYDNEY.

Established
1863.

MARCH, 1920.

For those who Sow and Plant.

SINCE the publication of the last issue of our useful guide, "WHAT, WHEN AND HOW TO SOW," we have found it necessary to enlarge our working space.

We have erected a fine large warehouse, situated at 188 and 190 Kent Street, City, where all our Mail Order and Country Departments are situated, together with our Stores and General Offices. Our George Street establishment, which is so centrally situated and so well known, is still utilized by us, and it is there that all our counter trade is attended to.

We shall always be pleased to see our country friends at either of our business places.

Please address all correspondence to—

ANDERSON & CO., LTD.,
SEED MERCHANTS,
BOX 1608, G.P.O., SYDNEY.

Terms and Conditions of Sale.

WE PAY CARRIAGE OR POSTAGE on all retail orders for Vegetable Seeds, except Peas and Beans, and on Flower Seeds and Bulbs.

WE DO NOT PAY CARRIAGE OR POSTAGE on Agricultural Seeds, Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes, Fruit Trees and Plants, Garden Tools, Sundries, Manures or Implements.

PLEASE SEND CASH WITH ORDERS. It saves a lot of work, and secures a liberal discount off retail orders for Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, in extra Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, except on Collections, which are offered at specially reduced rates. Write name and address very plainly.

SENDING REMITTANCES. These can be made by Crossed Cheques, Bank Drafts, Money Orders or Postal Notes; for very small amounts postage stamps may be sent. Please add exchange on all Country Cheques.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED on satisfactory references, but prompt payment on receipt of A/c. is expected. All Orders for Seed Grain, Potatoes, etc., are considered "Cash Goods," and are payable when A/cs. are furnished.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

We believe that all Seeds, Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such Seeds, Bulbs or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We, further, give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us.

ANDERSON & Co. Ltd. SYDNEY.

Winter-Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

THE tremendous interest manifested in the progress of the Winter Flowering Sweet Peas has brought to light many enthusiastic growers all over Australia. We have spared no pains in the selection of the seed for our retail trade in order to maintain a high standard of quality.

OUR OWN SPECIAL STRAIN.

NIOBE—Light blue.
SYLVIA—Pale mauve.
PHOEBE—White, pink edge.
ESTHER—Maroon.
PRINCE—Dark blue.
GLORIOUS—Salmon orange.
BLANCHE—Lavender.
PHYLLIS—Mauve pink.
KOSCIUSKO—Pure white.
DOROTHY—Primrose or cream (Silver Medal, Adelaide Trials, 1917).
MAUDE—Light pink.
CYNTHIA—Cream ground, picotee edge.
LAURA—Purple wings, maroon standard.
DUCHESS—Deep cerise.
LEONORE—Rich claret.
PAULINE—Deep crimson.

All the above varieties are of the True Spencer form, and are offered in packets.

6d. each variety.

8 packets, 3/6; 12 packets, 5/-; Complete Collection, 16 packets for 6/6. Mixed Seed, 6d., 1/- and 2/6 per packet. Post free.

THE "ALLAN" STRAIN.

Many of the following varieties are well known amongst Sweet Pea growers. The character of the flowers and the vigorous nature of the plants is well assured by careful selection for seed purposes. Queensland growers will appreciate the opportunity to secure seed of this popular strain—

DUNMORE BLUEBIRD (Allan)—The finest flowered blue.
DUNMORE MAROON (Allan) — Immense flowers.
DUNMORE BEAUTY (Allan)—White, edged rose pink.
DUNMORE LAVENDER (Allan) — True Spencer
DUNMORE MAGENTA (Allan)—Rich magenta.
DUNMORE ROSE (Allan)—Mauve.
MAID MARION (Allan)—Carmine red.
WILMOT (Allan)—Bright rose pink.

Any of the above in 6d. packets, 8 packets for 3/6.

The following "ALLAN" varieties are offered for the First Time:—

BEAUTY OF TOOWONG—Cream, flushed apricot, rose pink edging; companion flower to Dunmore Beauty. 1/- pkt.
SALMON FLAKE—Immense waved flower, salmon ground, white flakes. 1/- pkt.
CARMINE FLAKE—Similar in form to above; carmine ground, odd sport, with crimson ground. 1/- pkt.
BLUE BUTTERFLY—Large waved Spencer, light blue; darkens when fully expanded. 1/- pkt.

Special offer of the above 12 varieties for 7/-, post free.

Full List of Winter and Spring Flowering Sweet Peas on application.

THE "MOTTE" STRAIN.

The seed of all the following varieties has been grown by our own grower specially for us, and has all been carefully selected, so that growers can rely upon this seed as being absolutely genuine and true to character. All of True Spencer form.

CRIMSON—The finest of its colour.

MARIE CHESLYN—Pale cream, pink salmon shading.

PIANOLA—Apricot, lightly mkd, carmine rose

MAUVE—Deep mauve; large flowers.

BLUSH CREAM—Cream picotee.

MRS. MAY HASSETT—Deep cream pink; well waved.

DAISIE MOTTE—Very large, waved white.

ALBURY BEAUTY—Orange pink; stems long.

DONALD J. COGHILL—Rose coloured flake on white ground.

GREY FLAKE—Chocolate on grey ground.

AGLAIA MOTTE—Deep cream; large and waved.

ALBURY CARMINE—Deep rich colour; large.

ALBURY LAVENDER—Large and well waved.

HAIDIE MOTTE—Large pink bi-colour.

MRS. HAMILTON C. MOTTE—Purple-blue standard, blue wings.

THALIA MOTTE—Glowing crimson; large and waved.

ALBURY MAROON—Dark maroon of great substance.

MOONSTONE—Pale blue.

HELIOTROPE FLAKE—Superb flower; white ground.

PETUNIA FLAKE—Purple flake, grey ground.

The above varieties are all superb; the flowers are large, well-waved, and produced on fine, firm, long stalks.

All varieties, 6d. per packet.

8 packets for 3/6; 12 packets for 5/-;

20 packets for 8/-.

Mixed Seed, 6d., 1/- and 2/6 per packet.

Post free.

We can also supply "Hatcher's" Strain of Early or Winter Flowering Sweet Peas in the raisers' original packets.

Full list on application.

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE.

RAINBOW MIXTURE—Our own mixing. Contains English and American varieties, the tall-growing grandiflora Sweet Peas.

3d. and 6d. pkt.; 1/- oz., post free.

MIXED SUMMER SPENCERS—A mixture of all true Spencer types. 6d., 1/- pkt.

ANDERSON'S SPECIAL WINTER FLOWERING SPENCERS, 6d., 1/- and 2/6 pkt., post free.

Collections of Spring and Summer SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

1	pkt.	each of 24	sorts,	as per list	8/6
1	"	"	18	"	6/9
1	"	"	12	"	4/6
1	"	"	6	"	2/6

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

Anderson's Roses

WE make a speciality of GOOD ROSES, and handle a very large number during the planting season. Full Lists of Roses will be found in our Illustrated Catalogue, and we quote varieties from the general list at 1/3 each, 13/- doz., postage, 1/- extra in New South Wales, and 1/8 for other States. Special quotations for large orders.

We draw attention to the following

New Australian-Raised Roses

GWEN NASH, H.T. (Alister Clark).

Strong free-flowering bush rose, very healthy and vigorous, the best Australian everblooming bush rose so far raised. Large flowers of lovely shade of cyclamen pink. Large petals beautifully reflexed. Not an exhibition rose, but no Australian grower can possibly do without this magnificent garden and decorative variety. Presented to the National Rose Society of N.S.W., and thoroughly tested for eighteen months in Sydney. 3/6 each.

MRS. R. C. BELL (Alister Clark).

Awarded Gold Medal by National Rose Society of Victoria. Hybrid Tea. A grand new deep-red with beautiful foliage that is mildew-proof. The colour stands well, and the flower is attractive on the bush or cut.

It is sweetly scented, and continuously in bloom. The flowers are held upright on long stalks. It has more than held its own at "Glenara" with all the best of the newly imported red roses.

Its chief merits lie in its colour, continuous flowering, and healthy green foliage.

Plants 3/6 each.

CRACKER (Alister Clark).

A vigorous Pillar Rose, also good as a large bush or standard. The foliage is mildew-proof, and it is constantly in flower. Colour is a striking red, and the stamens are handsome and ample. Flower a well shaped single, and is most effective when cut and opened in water.

This rose has been well tried at "Glenara," and has proved itself fit to take its place amongst the best single roses.

The President of the National Rose Society says:—"At the last Show I was greatly impressed with a rose in Mr. Alister Clark's collection, named 'Cracker,' being a very large single red, quite distinct in colour. It was very much admired by everybody." Price, 3/6 each.

QUEEN OF HEARTS (Alister Clark).

Hybrid Tea. An entirely new lovely climbing rose of a beautiful pink shade, and continuously in flower.

It well deserved the name bestowed upon it, its sweet scent, beautiful pure colour and lovely foliage making it one of the most valuable climbers yet sent out.

The habit of growth is most graceful, the flowers being beautifully held on the plant, and it is invaluable as a flower for indoor decoration. Plants, 3/6 each.

Novelty Roses for 1920

BENEDICTE SEGUIN, H.T. (Pernet Ducher)

Very vigorous grower of erect branching habit, bronze green foliage, reddish apricot bud shaded with carmine, large, full, globular flower, colour Roman ochre, shaded coppery orange. Magnificent. 3/6 each.

CAPTAIN F. BALD, H.T. (A. Dickson)—The growth is vigorous and branching habit, blooming profusely. The blooms are large, full and globular in form, with large smooth shell-shaped petals of great substance. Colour rich apricot, flushed salmon pink, an entirely new shade. An excellent rose for exhibition or massing. Delightfully fragrant. 3/6 each.

CHAS. K. DOUGLAS, H.T. (A. Dickson)—Vigorous upright growth. Flowers large, full and fine form with long pointed buds, freely and abundantly produced right throughout the season. Colour intense flaming scarlet, flushed bright velvety crimson. One of the finest bedding roses in existence; very sweetly scented. 3/6

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON, H.T. (Hicks)—Very vigorous sport (climbing) from the well-known popular dwarf. Long buds of deep orange yellow. 3/6 each.

CLIMBING H. V. MACHIN, H.T. (Hugh Dickson)—Vigorous climbing sport of this well-known and justly esteemed rose; a climbing novelty of the greatest value, as unlike many climbing sports its flowers are produced in great profusion and the plant is strong, clean and fixed. 3/6 each

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE, H.T. (Hugh Dickson)—Free, vigorous grower. Flowers medium size and fine form, full and freely produced; colour deep cadmium yellow. A fine bedding rose of good habit and type. Very sweetly scented. 3/6 each.

COVENT GARDEN, H.T. (B. R. Cant)—Vigorous erect branching growth, foliage dark olive green, flowers large, full and beautifully formed, colour deep rich red; a splendid bedding rose. 3/6 each.

DAYBREAK (H. Noisette) (J. H. Pemberton)—Semi-single, golden flowers borne several on a stem. Foliage handsome dark green. Vigorous bushy grower, perpetual bloomer. 3/6 each.

DR. J. DREW, H.T. (Easlea)—Large salmon yellow, richly suffused with pink. The flowers are of exhibition size and form, and are freely produced; sweetly scented. 3/6 each.

DUCHESS OF ABERCORN, H.T. (Hugh Dickson)—Vigorous, upright branching growth; flowers large, full and beautifully formed. Colour creamy white, flushed and tinted bright rose at edges of petals, which are nicely reflexed. A fine garden rose and useful exhibition flower. 3/6 each.

EDEL, H.T. (McCredy)—White with the faintest ivory shading towards the base, passing to pure white. A fine grower with uniform stout habit, making it specially suitable for massing and bedding. 3/6 each.

ANDERSON & Co. Ltd. SYDNEY.

Rose Novelties (Continued)

EDITH CAVELL, H.T. (Chaplin)—A beautiful rose of vigorous growth, and exhibition form. Colour ivory shading to light fawn in the centre. This must not be confused with the rose Frau Karl Druschki, which was called by some, Edith Cavell. 5/- each.

E. GODFREY BROWN, H.T. (Hugh Dickson)—Vigorous upright growth, enormous flowers of splendid form. A magnificent exhibition rose, with petals of great size and substance. Full and high centred. Colour deep reddish crimson, of even shade, which keeps its colour well. 3/6

ELEGANTE, H.T. (Pernet Ducher)—A very vigorous grower of spreading habit, gay green foliage, long sulphur yellow bud, large full globular flower, cream yellow colour. Very free flowering. 3/6 each.

FRANKLIN, H.T. (Pernet Ducher)—A very vigorous grower of erect branching habit, green bronze foliage, long rosy flesh bud, large full oval-shaped flower, salmon colour, shaded with yellowish salmon. This variety will prove an excellent rose for bedding and cutting. 3/6 each.

JOHN DAVISON, H.T. (McGredy)—Deep rich crimson, shaded velvety crimson, very perpetual blooming. Every bloom comes good and large enough for exhibition purposes, good for bedding and massing. 3/6 each.

KATHLEEN HARROP (Bourbon) (A. Dickson)—This is a very distinct and beautiful sport from "Zephyrine Drouhin," possessing its delightful fragrance. The large semi-double flowers are a soft pale shell pink, a delightful shade. Highly recommended. 3/6 each.

LADY DIXON, H.T. (A. Dickson)—A vigorous growth and branching habit, blooming profusely. The blooms are large, full and globular in form, with large smooth shell-shaped petals of great substance. Colour rich apricot, flushed salmon pink, an entirely new shade. An excellent rose for exhibition or massing. 3/6 each.

LOUISE BALDWIN, H.T. (McGredy)—Rich orange with soft apricot shading over the entire petal. A beautiful even colour and a big advance on all roses of the "Lady Hillingdon" type. Quite hardy, a good grower and very free blooming. 3/6 each

MRS. C. V. HAWORTH, H.T. (A. Dickson)—As the bloom expands its colour is cinnamon apricot, developing into a delightfully delicate biscuit-buff, with very delicate cerise rose sheen on the reflex of the large upstanding shell-shaped petals, which are deeply zoned saffron primrose, the magnolia-like guard petals are flamed rose. Vigorous, erect, branching growth. Variegated beech-green foliage, rigid flower stalk. Deliciously and highly perfumed Persian-Primrose. 3/6 each.

MRS. C. W. DUNBAR-BULLER, H.T. (A. Dickson)—Colour veined, warm, clear rosy deep carmine, on rosy white, with lemon base. The reflex of the petals is solid rosy cerise, and the edges of the shell-shaped petals become silvery white as the globular buds develop their large and full imbricated blooms. Delightful large, ovate, leathery, deep green foliage, ideal erect growth and flower stalk. An absolutely distinct variety either for exhibition or massing. Profuse bloomer. 3/6 each.

MRS. FARMER (Pernetiana) (Pernet Ducher)—A very vigorous grower of erect branching habit, bronze green foliage, large moderately full flower, beautiful coral red colour fading to prawn red when fully expanded. A novel colouring, lovely at the opening of the bud. 3/6 each.

MRS. H. MORSE, H.T. (McGredy)—The whole flower has a clear sheen of bright rose deeply impregnated and washed vermillion, with clear vermillion veneerings on petals, which are really wonderful for depth, size and substance. A superb exhibition bloom and a gem for bedding, massing, cut flower and all decorative work. Sweetly scented. 3/6 each.

MRS. REDFORD, H.T. (McGredy)—Bright apricot orange. A splendid grower with extraordinarily beautiful holly-like mildew-proof foliage. The bloom is solidly built, every petal gracefully reflexed and perfect in shape. Very free-blooming and sweetly scented, opening its flowers freely in all weathers. 3/6 each.

PAX (Hybrid Moschata) (J. H. Pemberton)—Semi-double flowers three to four inches in diameter. White and golden anthers, buds tinted lemon, real musk fragrance. Foliage dark green, young shoots claret. Blooms produced in corymbs on long stems.

PAX LABOUR (Pernetiana) (Chambard) — Growth vigorous and very floriferous. Flowers very large and full. Colour pale yellow edged carmine. 3/6 each.

PRESIDENT WILSON, H.T.—A most delightful shade of shrimp pink; the flowers are very large, of exhibition quality, freely produced upon vigorous erect growths.

RED RADIANCE—A red flowered sport from the popular favourite "Radiance." Very free flowering. 5/- each.

SERGE BASSET (Pernet Ducher) — Very vigorous, of dwarf branching habit, dark green foliage, flowers of medium size, very full and nicely shaped, colour brilliant garnet red. A very free flowering variety, specially recommended for bedding. 3/6 each.

SEVERINE (Pernet Ducher)—A very vigorous grower of erect branching habit, bronze green foliage, large moderately full flower, beautiful coral red colour fading to prawn red when fully expanded. A novel colouring, lovely at the opening of the bud. 3/6 each.

THISBE (Hybrid Moschata) (J. H. Pemberton)—Chamois yellow of rosette shape, borne in large trusses on long upright shoots. A vigorous bushy grower. Deepest yellow flowers. 3/6 each.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

ANDERSON & Co. Ltd. SYDNEY.

Anderson's Collections of Seeds

Popular Collections of Vegetable Seeds

These collections are made up by ourselves, and the varieties chosen are such as will suit the season and locality to which they go.

"Little Garden" Collection

20 Small Packets 5/-

- 1 pkts. BEET, red
- 1 .. CABBAGE, sorts
- 1 .. CARROT
- 1 .. CAULIFLOWER
- 1 .. CELERY
- 1 .. CRESS, Curled
- 1 .. CUCUMBER, Long Green
- 1 .. LETTUCE, Fine Curled
- 2 .. MELONS, Water and Rock
- 1 .. MUSTARD, White
- 1 .. ONION
- 1 .. PARSLEY
- 1 .. PARSNIP
- 1 .. PUMPKIN, Best Table Sort
- 1 .. RADISH, Long Scarlet
- 1 .. TOMATO, Large Red
- 2 .. TURNIP, sorts
- 1 .. VEGETABLE MARROW

"Home Garden" Collection

45 Large Packets 20/-

- 1 pkts. BEANS, Broad Lg. Pod, or Windsor
- 2 .. BEANS, French sorts
- 1 .. BEANS, Butter
- 1 .. BEANS, Lima, Tall or Dwarf
- 2 .. BEET, Turnip-rooted and Long
- 2 .. CABBAGE, sorts, includ. Pedigree
- 2 .. CARROT, St. Valery and Intermediate
- 1 .. CAULIFLOWER, sorts
- 1 .. CELERY, White
- 1 .. CRESS, Curled
- 2 .. CUCUMBER, sorts
- 1 .. LEEK, London Flag
- 3 .. LETTUCE, Cabbage or Cos
- 4 .. MELONS, Water and Rock
- 1 .. MUSTARD, White
- 2 .. ONION, sorts
- 2 .. PARSLEY, Triple Curled
- 2 .. PARSNIP, sorts
- 2 .. PEAS, Early and Late
- 2 .. PUMPKIN, sorts
- 2 .. RADISH, sorts
- 1 .. SQUASH
- 3 .. TOMATO, sorts
- 3 .. TURNIP, sorts
- 1 .. VEGETABLE MARROW

These collections are POST FREE when CASH is SENT with order.

"Cottage Garden" Collection

22 Large Packets 10/-

- 1 pkts. BEANS, French or Kidney
- 1 .. BEET, Red
- 2 .. CABBAGE, sorts
- 1 .. CARROT
- 1 .. CAULIFLOWER
- 1 .. CELERY
- 1 .. CRESS, Curled
- 1 .. CUCUMBER, Long Green
- 1 .. LETTUCE, Fine Curled
- 2 .. MELONS, Water and Rock
- 1 .. MUSTARD, White
- 1 .. ONION
- 1 .. PARSLEY
- 1 .. PARSNIP
- 1 .. PEAS
- 1 .. PUMPKIN, Best Table Sort
- 1 .. RADISH, Long Scarlet
- 1 .. TOMATO, Large Red
- 1 .. TURNIP, sorts
- 1 .. VEGETABLE MARROW

Flower Seeds in Collections

The "Gem" Collection

Any Twelve Packets Selected from this List, 2/6 post free.

AMARANTUS—Beaut. foliage plants
ANTIRRHINUM—Very showy
AQUILEGIA—Mixed. Fine for border
ASTER—Very choice, profus. of bloom
BALSAM—Favourite annual
CALENDULA—Capital for bedding
CALLIOPSIS—Beaut. colours, hardy
CANDYTUFT—Useful for cutting
CANTERBURY BELLS—Mixed
CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR—Mixed; very showy
CORNFLOWER (Centaura)—Charming plants
COSMOS—Beautiful single flowers

DIANTHUS (SINGLE AND DOUBLE)—Many colours
DIGITALIS—Well-known favourite
ECHSCHOLTZIA—Most beaut. annual
GAILLARIA—Very attractive
GOMPHRENA—Everlasting
HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)
LARKSPUR—Beautiful colours
LEPTOSYKE—Flowers in profusion
MARIGOLD (African)—Large flowers
MIGNONETTE—Old favourite
NASTURTIUM—Fine for decoration

NIGELLA—Attractive flowers
PANSY—General Favourite
PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA—Mixed
POPPY—Lovely colours
PORTULACCA—Fine for rockwork
RUBRICKA—Splendid for cutting
SALPISOLISSIS—Showy, richly coloured
SCABIOSA—Excellent
STOCK—Delightfully perfumed
SWEET PEAS—Beautiful flowers
WALLFLOWER—Old favourite
ZINNIA—One of the finest annuals

Tender Biennials & Perennials

Collection of 6 Extra Choice Varieties, 12/6

PRIMULA, CALCEOLARIA, CINERARIA, BEGONIA, CYCLAMEN, GLOXINIA, ETC., or any six packets our customers may choose, not more than 18s. in value at Catalogue rates. Should be raised in seed pans.

PANSIES. "Sunshine" Collection

9 VARIETIES, 1 packet of each, 4/6 post

Sow in boxes or frames, in autumn, and transplant. Rich sandy soil is most suitable.
ANDERSON'S LARGE FRENCH STAINED. Finest strain grown; colours beautiful
ODIER'S CHOICE STRAIN. grand show variety, finely marked; good substance
MASTERPIECE. Petals curled on margin; all shades
FIRST-CLASS ASSORTED. Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours
TRIMARDEAU. Beautiful strain, vigorous, compact habit, flowers rich
LORD BEACONSFIELD, GIANT. Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals
SPLENDOR. Beautiful strain
NON PLUS ULTRA. An attractive and superb strain
PEACOCK. Upper petals marked with central snout of pale violet blue, shaded, lateral petals deep claret

Choice Biennials & Perennials

Collection of 12 Varieties, 5/-.

AQUILEGIA, ANGELONIA, DAHLIA, DELPHINIUM, HELIOTROPIS, HOLLYHOCK, MIMULUS, PENTSTEMON, PETUNIA, PRENATAL, PHLOX, SALVIA, ETC., or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 6/- in value at Catalogue rates.

Giant "Nice Stocks"

A MOST SUPERB STRAIN.

ABUNDANCE—Carmine rose
BEAUTY OF NICE—Delicate flesh pink
BIANCA—Pure white
QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Rosy Purple
CRIMSON KING—Very large
ALMOND BLOSSOM—Delicate shades
SOLIEL DE NIEL—Sulphur yellow
PRIDE OF KELLER—Dark purple
COTE D'AZUR—Light Violet
VIOLETTE DE PAMME—Dark Violet
LA BRILLIANTE—Carmine red
Each variety 6d. per pkt., 6 varieties for 2/6; 11 varieties for 4/6.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

The Twin Sprays

ORCHARDISTS—Be Wise and Use these Sprays as Directed.

HARBAS, The Great Winter Spray Fluid

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST SPRAY FOR CONTROLLING THE VARIOUS SCALE PESTS THAT AFFECT FRUIT AND OTHER TREES.

Send for Pamphlet with full instructions for use, and read the Testimonials.

SIMPLICITY ITSELF. CERTAIN DESTRUCTION TO SAN JOSE SCALE, AMERICAN BLIGHT AND RED SPIDER.

"HARBAS" possesses all the characteristics that are essential in a Spray—
PENETRATING POWER. ADHESIVENESS. EASY TO MIX. EASY TO APPLY.

Directions for Use:

For Deciduous Trees, 1 part Harbas to 20 parts cold water.

For Citrus and other Evergreen Trees, 1 part Harbas to 30 parts cold water.

PRICE OF HARBAS.

Tins, containing 4 gallons	 23/- each	Tins, containing 1/2 gallon	 4/6 each
Tins, containing 2 gallons	 14/6 each	Tins, containing 1 quart	 2/9 each
Tins, containing 1 gallon	 7/9 each	Barrels, containing 43 gallons	.. 5/3 gal.

F.O. Rail or Boat, Sydney.

HAROLA Lime Sulphur Spraying Solution The Best Fungicide for all Fungus Diseases

Being a Standard Fungicide, HAROLA may be used in conjunction with ARSENATE OF LEAD. **WINTER AND SUMMER USE** for Deciduous, Citrus and all Fruit Trees.

HAROLA is a highly concentrated solution, and if directions are followed, only the very best results can be obtained.

When once Mixed HAROLA should be used the same day.

Why HAROLA should be used:

- 1—Harola is manufactured under expert supervision.
- 2—All ingredients are of the highest quality.
- 3—Harola is the result of years of experiment.
- 4—Harola is the Perfect Lime Sulphur Fungicide.

Directions for Use on Deciduous Trees:

For SUMMER—

1 part Harola—Use 50 to 60 parts water.

For WINTER—

1 part Harola—Use 10 to 15 parts water.

FOR CITRUS TREES: 1 part Harola—use 28 to 45 parts cold water.

PRICES: HAROLA LIME SULPHUR SPRAYING SOLUTION—

Barrels, containing about 42 gallons,	1/9 gal.	Quart tins	 1/6 each
Cases, containing two 4-gallon tins	2/- gal.	Cases, containing eight 1-gal. tins	3/6 gal.

F.O. Rail or Boat, Sydney.

IMPORTANT—When once Harola is mixed with water, it should be used the same day.

NOTE.—The prices quoted above for HARBAS and HAROLA are correct at time of printing this list. We do not anticipate any alteration, but we will only execute orders on the understanding that we are not responsible for any change should the manufacturers find it necessary to increase the selling prices.

Insecticides and Spray Pumps

We keep large stocks of these, and only those which have proved to be the best
SPECIAL PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— January —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Beet, Dwarf or French Beans, Butter Beans, Soy or Soja Bean, Carrot, Parsnip, Parsley, Spinach, Spinach Beet or Chard, Sweet Corn or Table Maize, Swede Turnip, White Turnip, Peas in the cooler districts.

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Borecole or Kale, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Kohlrabi, Leek, Tomato.

ON LOW MOUNDS COMPOSED OF RICH SOIL, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cucumbers, Melons (Rock and Water), Squashes, Vegetable Marrows.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Endive, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

In the warmer districts sow seeds of Cow Peas, and in the cooler parts Tares or Vetches, broadcast, between fruit trees, the resulting plants to be ploughed into the ground for green manure. This method of manuring not only gives valuable fertilising matter to the soil, but greatly improves its mechanical condition, besides adding humus to it.

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

African and French Marigolds, Anemone, *Amarantus salicifolius*, Balsam, Brompton and Intermediate Stocks, *Celosia* (Feathery and Crested varieties), *Coreopsis*, *Cosmos*, Daisy, *Dianthus*, *Eschscholtzia*, Globe *Amarantus*, *Godetia*, *Maurandia*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Nicotiana*, Pansy, *Petunia*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Polyanthus*, *Portulaca*, Primrose, *Ricinus*, Scabious, *Salpiglossis*, Sunflower (Single and Double), Stocks of sorts, Wallflower, *Zinnia*, Winter Flowering Sweet Peas (especially Anderson's Spencer varieties).

IN THE GLASS HOUSE OR GLASS FRAME, SOW SEEDS OF—

Calceolaria, *Cyclamen*, *Cineraria*, *Primula*.

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Buckwheat.—Broadcast, 4 or 5 pecks per acre; in drills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pecks per acre.

Cattle Cabbage.—Sow seed in a bed to provide plants for transplanting to the field. One pound weight of seed will give enough seedlings to plant an acre.

Mangold or Mangel Wurzel.—Sow seed in drills, four feet apart, at the rate of from 3 to 4lbs. to the acre.

Millet.—Broadcast or in drills. If by the former method it will take from 15 to 20lbs. to sow an acre, but by the latter 10lbs. will suffice.

Maize (for Green Feed).—If sown broadcast, one bushel of seed per acre; if sown in drills, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel will be ample.

Sorghum.—If grown for hay, sow one bushel of seed to the acre, but if cultivated for green feed it is best to drill the seed in at the rate of from 10lbs. to 15lbs. to the acre.

Soy or Soja Bean, when cut in flower, makes excellent hay and nutritious green feed for stock. Sow broadcast at the rate of 6lbs. to 7lbs. per acre.

Sugar Beet is excellent feed for dairy cattle and pigs. The seed should be sown in drills at the rate of from 3 to 4lbs. to the acre.

Swede and Other Field Turnips.—Sow the seeds in drills four feet apart at the rate of from 2 to 3lbs. per acre.

Teff Grass should be sown at the rate of from 5 to 7lbs. to the acre.

Thousand Headed Kale.—Sow broadcast at this time of the year at the rate of from 5 to 6lbs. of seed per acre, or in drills at the rate of from 2 to 3lbs.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— January —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—For full information on the cultivation of Vegetables, Fruit Trees and Fruit-bearing Plants read Anderson's "Manual of the Vegetable Garden and Orchard."

Cultural Notes.

Copious supplies of water must be given to all growing crops wherever a continuous supply of succulent and nutritious esculents has to be maintained. Liberal mulching with well-decayed manure from the stable, cowyard and sheep pen will prove highly beneficial to most recently planted vegetables. As soon as crops are removed from the ground, give it a good dressing of manure, should it be lacking in fertility, and dig it deeply into the soil, which should be brought to a good tilth, so as to be in fine condition for recropping. Plant Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery (in trenches), Leek, Potatoes, Sweet Potato Cuttings and Tomato. Where root crops have come up too thickly from previously sown seed, thin the weaker plants liberally out, to allow those that remain room to develop into fine vegetables. On all favourable opportunities transplant from the seed beds well-rooted and strong seedlings to the positions where they are to grow.

Land that it is intended to devote to fruit trees and fruit bearing plants during next planting season should, as soon as the ground is in a good condition for working, be drained, if not naturally so, and deeply ploughed or trenched.

Spray Citrus Trees with Harbas.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.—For full information on the cultivation of beautiful flowering plants and shrubs read Anderson's "Manual of the Flower Garden and Shrubbery."

The usual weather conditions in January are dry and very hot, and to keep plants in a vigorous and profusely flowering condition, and the lawns beautifully green, water must be liberally used. The simplest and most efficient way of applying water, where unlimited supplies can be obtained from pipes laid in the garden, is by means of hose sprinklers. Where water has to be applied with a watering can plants can be more efficiently watered by making shallow trenches near them and filling these with water occasionally. Surface rooting plants are greatly benefited by mulching them with decayed vegetable matter or similar material, for this not only protects the roots from the sun's rays and drying winds, but prevents a too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil. When the weather and soil conditions are favourable transplant from the seed beds vigorous young seedlings to the positions where they are to flower. With a little care they will soon become established in their new quarters. Dahlias that have been propagated by cuttings should now be planted, and the shoots of those in flower should be kept tied to stout stakes to prevent injury from wind. Gladioli bulbs (corms) may now be planted to produce flowers in autumn. The foliage of such early spring flowering bulbs as the Daffodil is withered, and where the bulbs are too crowded they should be lifted and stored in a cool, dry cellar until the season arrives for replanting them.

THE FARM.—For full information on the cultivation of farm crops read Anderson's "Manual of the Farm."

After the cereal crops have been harvested and sheep turned into the stubble to eat the scattered grain and weeds, the land should be ploughed when it is in a good condition for working. All land intended for early cropping should be thoroughly worked, and manured if necessary, so that it will be in first class condition to receive the seeds.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— February —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Beet, Dwarf or French Beans, Butter Beans, Carrot, Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Spinach, Spinach Beet or Chard, Swede Turnip, White Turnip.

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS SOW SEEDS OF—

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Borecole or Kale, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Savoy Cabbage.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Endive, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish, Water Cress.

IN BEDS OR IN ROWS, PLANT—

Eschalots, Garlic, Potato Onions, Tree Onions.

PLANT SUCH VARIETIES OF POTATOES AS—

Anderson's Improved Early Rose, Satisfaction, Vermont, or Kidney Varieties, if available.

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Acroclinium, Ageratum, Alyssum, Anemone, Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), Aquilegia (Columbine), Arctotis, Brachycome, Calendula, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Chrysanthemum (annual), Cornflower, Delphinium (annual and perennial), Digitalis, Dimorphothecca, Gaillardia, Heuchera, Hunnemannia, Linaria, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemesia, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Poppy, Ranunculus, Rhodanthe, Salvia, Schizanthus, Stocks, Sweet Pea (Winter Flowering), Violet, Wallflower.

The first planting of the season of a general collection of Winter and very early Spring Flowering Bulbs, such as varieties of Polyanthus Narcissus, "Paper White," with sweetly perfumed pure white flowers, and Grand Soleil d'Or, with deep yellow ones, may now be made. If planted this month they will flower in April and May.

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Chou Moellier, very thinly in drills 2 feet apart. Should the resulting seedlings grow too thickly, thin them out to stand about 18 inches apart in the rows. The best of those thinned out may be successfully transplanted. This is an excellent forage plant.

Cape and Skinless Barley (for Green Feed).—If the seed is sown broadcast it will require 2 bushels to sow an acre, but if drilled in, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels will suffice for the same sized area.

Field Carrot Seed should be sown thinly in drills 2 feet 6 inches apart, at the rate of 4lbs. weight of seed to the acre.

Rape, for green feed for sheep, should be sown at the rate of from 3lbs. to 4lbs. if drilled in, but if sown broadcast it will require from 5lbs. to 6lbs. to sow a similar area.

Additional sowings may also be made of Field Cabbage, Mangolds or Mangel Wurzel, Millet, Maize for green feed, Sorghums, both the saccharine and non-saccharine varieties, Sugar Beet, Swede Turnip, and Thousand Headed Kale. The quantities of seeds to sow per acre are given on the previous page.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— February —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—February is often a very trying month to the vegetable grower. Great heat and dryness are the usual weather conditions, and sometimes violent thunderstorms, accompanied by heavy rain and occasionally hail are experienced. In the warmer districts “sets” for the Autumn crop of potatoes may now be planted. Although good crops of potatoes are grown on a variety of well-worked, fertile soils, the heaviest yields are produced on naturally deep, friable, rich loam, rather inclined to be light than otherwise. If the ground intended for potato growing is not fertile, it must be well enriched with either natural manures or with commercial fertilisers before the sets are planted, or the crop will be a light one. On land that is fairly rich in humus (decayed vegetable matter), commercial fertilisers containing a good percentage of potash and a fair amount of phosphate will produce first-class results. Choose medium sized tubers and those known as “ripe seed” for planting. The “sets” of the dwarf varieties should be planted 6 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart, and 10 inches apart in the rows. The tall kinds should be allowed more room. When the weather and soil conditions are favourable transplant from the seed beds to the open ground vigorous young seedlings of the cabbage family, and other plants that have resulted from previously sown seeds. Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes and Vegetable Marrows should receive occasional attention. The superfluous and weakly shoots should be removed and the points pinched out of the fruit bearing ones after 2 or 3 leaves have developed beyond the young fruit. The Bush Custard Squash, and the Bush Vegetable Marrow, will, of course, not require such attention. As soon as the fruit is well formed on the Autumn crop of Tomatoes, pinch out the points of the too exuberant growths, and cut out all the weaker, and useless shoots.

THE FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—Attend to watering and mulching plants as advised last month. Roses should now be summer pruned, and if the work is skilfully done it will result in a fine display of bloom in the Autumn. First remove all the dead and decaying wood, and the weakly and worn-out growths. Then in the case of hybrid perpetual roses, shorten the longest of the remaining shoots to a well developed bud, but in no instance must these be pruned as severely as in winter. With regard to Tea, hybrid Tea, and similar roses, they will require a little different treatment. Slightly shorten those growths that are not likely to produce flowers from the terminal buds; one of the objects being to maintain as even an appearance as possible in the bushes. When the pruning is finished distribute a little bone dust round each well established rose bush, and very lightly fork it into the soil. Then top-dress the surface with decomposed, rich, natural manure to the depth of 1 inch. Seedlings of the Brompton and Intermediate Stocks should now be planted if flowers are desired in Winter. The greatest care must be taken of their long roots, which should be placed in the earth in as natural a position as possible, and the soil made rather firm about them from the bottom upwards. They should be planted from 1 foot to 2 feet apart according to the vigour of the variety. Dahlias should receive frequent attention, all the flowering shoots should be kept tied to neat stakes, the superfluous growths cut out, and the decaying flowers removed. If this is done, and the plants receive an occasional good watering of weak liquid manure at the roots, a profusion of finely developed flowers will be produced for some time. Bouvardias that are flowering freely will also be greatly benefited by receiving an occasional watering of weak liquid manure at the roots.

THE FARM—Cultural Notes.—All vacant land intended for early recropping should be deeply and thoroughly ploughed, and brought to a good tilth so as to be ready to receive the seeds when the weather and soil conditions are favourable for sowing them. The ground between growing crops in drills should be worked occasionally with the horse hoe to keep the surface soil loose and weeds in subjection. Land intended for permanent pasture should now receive attention.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— March —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Beet, Broad Beans, Carrot, Dwarf or French Beans and Butter Beans (the last sowing of the season), Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Spinach, Swede Turnip, White Turnip.

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohl Rabi, Leek.

PLANT—

Eschalot, Garlic, Potato Onion, Tree Onion, Rhubarb Roots.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish, Water Cress.

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Campanula, Candytuft, Carnation, Chrysanthemum (annual), Cornflower, Delphinium (annual and perennial), Dianthus, Digitalis, English Marigold, Eschscholtzia, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Lobelia, Lupinus, Lychnis, Mignonette, Mimulus, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Nigella, Nicotiana, Pansy, Pentstemon, Phlox Drummondii, Poppy (annual and perennial), Rhodanthe, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stocks, Stokesia, Sweet Sultan, Virginian Stock, Violet.

PLANT THE FOLLOWING BULBS AND TUBERS.

Anemone, Babiana, Daffodil, Freesia, Hyacinth, Ixia, Jonquil, Polyanthus Narcissus, Ranunculus, Snowflake, Sparaxis, Tritonia (Montbretia), Tulip, Watsonia.

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Buckwheat.—Last sowing of the season.

Black and Golden Tares, either alone or mixed with Barley, Oats, or Rye for Green Feed. By the former method 2 bushels of seed will be required to sow an acre, but by the latter 1 bushel will suffice.

Broad-leaved Lucerne.—If the seed is drilled in, about 10lbs. will be sufficient to sow an acre, but if sown broadcast 15lbs. will be required to sow a similar area.

Cape and Skinless Barley, and Oats (for Green Feed).—The seeds of the former should be sown broadcast at the rate of about 2 bushels to the acre, and of the latter about 3 bushels for a similar area.

Chou Moellier (for Green Feed).

Field Carrot.

Field Peas.—Sow at the rate of about 2 bushels of seed to the acre.

Mangold or Mangel Wurzel.

Rape.—If the seed is drilled in, 3lbs. or 4lbs. will be sufficient to sow an acre, but if sown broadcast 5lbs. to 7lbs. will be required for a similar area.

Rye (Common).—Sow at the rate of 1 bushel per acre.

Sheep Burnet.—The seed should be sown at the rate of from 30lbs. to 40lbs. per acre.

Sainfoin or Esparcette.—Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 40lbs. to the acre.

White Mustard (for Green Manure).—The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 10lbs. per acre.

Clovers for pasture, and the Scarlet variety for a green crop.

Grasses for permanent pasture, such as Cocksfoot, Prairie, Rye, and Timothy.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— March —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—The weather conditions prevailing this month are generally favourable for re-cropping, and vegetable growers have a busy time preparing ground, sowing and planting. In the warmer districts culinary Peas may now be largely sown. Some good varieties to sow now are The Daisy, which is one of the earliest and most prolific of the dwarf kinds; Yorkshire Hero, which is the most reliable and delicious wrinkled pea grown; and Pride of the Market, which is a prolific and late sort. Peas give the best results when cultivated in drills in rich, friable soils containing a fair percentage of lime. In similar districts Broad Beans may also be largely sown. Some good varieties to grow are Broad Windsor, Early Long Pod, and Giant Long Pod. These plants produce the heaviest yields when grown on strong, even clayey soils. Transplant from the seed beds well rooted seedlings of Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery (in trenches), Kale, Leek, and Endive, in sufficient numbers to ensure a good supply of these indispensable vegetables during the ensuing winter and early spring. Permanent beds of Rhubarb may now be made on deeply-worked, fertile land. It will facilitate cultivation, and gathering the stalks, if the roots are planted in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the same distance apart in the rows, according to the vigour of the variety. The "crowns" of each root stock must not be too deeply covered with soil. Some good varieties to grow are Giant, Mitchell's Albert, Crimson Winter, and Myatt's Lynnaeus. When the ground is in a good condition for working, the hoe should be freely used between all crops growing in rows to keep the surface soil loosened, and the weeds in subjection.

THE FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—Pansies raised from seed sown in January are now sufficiently forward for transplanting to the positions where they are to flower. Each young plant should be carefully lifted with a ball of earth to preserve its root system, and replanted about 9 inches apart. Pansies must be grown in a sunny but sheltered situation, and in thoroughly worked, friable, rich soil if good results are desired. During all stages of their growth the plants must be regularly watered at the roots and occasionally overhead in dry weather. Carnations, Pentstemons, and other herbaceous plants may now be propagated by cuttings. Plant Daisies, Polyanthus, and Primroses for flowering in winter, also Cinerarias in a sheltered situation in thoroughly prepared, rich sandy loam. These beautiful flowering plants show to the greatest advantage in bloom when grown in masses. A collection of the Tree or Perpetual flowering, and other Carnations may now be planted. They do well in any good soil, but respond to liberal treatment. The Perpetual kinds should have their developing flowering stems tied to neat stakes, so that when the blooms open they will not be injured by strong winds or heavy rains. It is a favourable time to plant beautiful flowering evergreen shrubs, and if a good selection be made they will produce a fine effect at all seasons, but more particularly when in bloom. When planting those bulbs and tubers referred to on the opposite page, it is a good plan to cover them with soil to the depth of twice their diameter.

THE FARM—Cultural Notes.—Ploughing should be carried on as expeditiously as the weather and soil conditions will permit, so that the land will be in first-class condition to receive the seed for next season's cereal crop, and for auxiliary fodder crops for stock. Special preparation should be given to land on which it is intended to grow Lucerne and Grasses for permanent pasture. Unless this is done this important forage plant and grasses cannot thrive, and in a comparative sense will be a failure. Permanent pasture that has been laid down for some time will be greatly benefited by receiving a good top-dressing of farm-yard manure or similar rich material, which will stimulate a vigorous new growth in the grasses. All drilled in crops should have the ground loosened between the rows with a horse hoe, which will prevent the growth of weeds.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— April —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Beet, Broad Beans, Carrot, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Spinach, Spinach Beet or Chard, Swede Turnip, White Turnip.

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohl Rabi, Leek.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

PLANT—

Eschalots, Garlic, Potato Onion, Tree Onion; also Crimson Winter Rhubarb.

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Calendula, Campanula, Candytuft, Carnation, Clintonia, Delphinium, Dimorphotheca, Eschscholtzia, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Hunnemannia, Leptosyne, Linaria, Linum, Lobelia, Lupinus, Lychnis, Mignonette, Mimulus, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Nigella, Phlox Drummondii, Poppy, Schizanthus, Stocks, Sweet Pea Winter and Spring flowering.

PLANT SUCH BULBS AS—

Daffodils, Freesias, Hyacinths, Ixias, Jonquils, Polyanthus Narcissus, Tritonias, Montbretias, Watsonias, Anemones, Ranunculus, Sparaxis, etc.

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Horse Beans, in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart at the rate of 1 bushel of seed per acre.

Broad-leaved Lucerne.

Cape and Skinless Barley, and Oats (for Green Feed).

Field Peas may either be sown broadcast or in drills at the rate of from 1½ bushels to 2 bushels of seed per acre.

Rape, for winter crop, for feeding to sheep.

Rye (for Grain and Green Feed).—Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre.

Sainfoin or Esparcette, as auxiliary feed for stock.

Scarlet Clover, for green feed.

Sheep Burnet, as auxiliary feed for stock.

Tares, black and golden, for green fodder.

Wheat, for grain and hay, at the rate of about 1 bushel of seed to the acre.

CLOVERS FOR TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT PASTURE—

Alsike Clover, Egyptian Clover, Perennial Red Clover, Strawberry Clover, Trefoil or Burless Clover, Trefoil or Yellow Clover, Trifolium subterraneum, White Clover.

GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE, SUCH AS—

Crested Dogtail, Phalaris bulbosa, Perennial Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, Meadow Foxtail Grass, Cocksfoot, Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass, Timothy Grass, Wallaby Grass, Chewing's Fescue.

Special quotations and specifications for any number of acres on application. Land should be described, situation of same, and whether low-lying, upland, etc.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— April —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—In dry weather recently planted crops and those that are advancing to full development must still be watered on a liberal scale, to ensure a continuous supply of rich succulent esculents. Mulching the young crops also should not be neglected. Continue to transplant vigorous young seedlings of Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Leek and Endive so that there will be no break in the supply of these esculents during the ensuing winter and early spring. Celery should be transplanted to trenches that have been thoroughly prepared and enriched with well decomposed farm-yard manure, or similar rich material, or brewers' spent hops. If the seedlings are strong and vigorous, and of a robust growing variety, plant them 12 inches apart in the centre of each trench, and water them copiously in dry weather. On well prepared ground permanent plantations of the hardier culinary herbs, such as Fennel, Hyssop, Marjoram, Mint, Rue, Sage, Savory (winter), Tansy, Tarragon and Thyme may now be planted. The new plantations can be formed by dividing the old herbs, and replanting the most vigorous and healthy portions or with seedlings. Eschalots, Garlic, Potato Onion, and Tree Onion give the greatest yields when grown on rather light rich soils. It will facilitate cultivation if the bulbs are planted in rows about 1 foot apart, and 6 inches apart in the rows.

Young Citrus trees, Loquats, and Guavas, that have developed a good root system, and are in a sufficiently advanced condition to bear successful removal from the nursery rows, may now be transplanted to their permanent positions. All other things being equal, early Autumn planting of evergreen fruit trees gives the best results. After each young tree has been carefully planted it should be firmly tied to a stake to keep it upright.

THE FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—As the Summer annuals cease flowering, and begin to look unsightly in the beds and borders, pull them up, and remove them to the rubbish heap to form vegetable mould. The vacant spaces can be filled up, after well decayed manure has been dug in, with seedlings of winter and early spring flowering annuals and perennials. Daisies, Polyantheses, and Primroses may now be successfully transplanted from the seed beds to the positions where they are to flower. These popular winter flowering plants thrive in rich soil, and whether grown in a bed by themselves or in rows should be planted 6 inches apart. Now that the flowering stems of many herbaceous plants, as, for example, Phlox, have withered they should be cut down to the ground, and the stools lifted and divided, replanting the younger and more vigorous portions to produce flowers next season. Hedges, except floral ones that are still in bloom, should be trimmed so that they will present a neat appearance for the remainder of the growing season. Camellias that are carrying too many flowering buds should be thinned liberally out, leaving at most 2 or 3 buds to each shoot on established plants. The thinning-out process should be on a more liberal scale with more recently-planted and less robust-growing varieties. The superfluous buds are easily and expeditiously removed by giving each one a gentle twist between the finger and thumb. Should dry weather prevail at the time when the flower buds are expanding long established plants will be greatly benefited by receiving an occasional good watering of weak liquid manure at the roots.

THE FARM—Cultural Notes.—The most important work on the farm this month is getting in the seed wheat for the next grain crop. If the seed has been pickled in a solution of bluestone, and is drilled in on well worked fallowed land, the best conditions possible for sowing and growing the crop will have been provided for. All vacant land intended for early re-cropping should be deeply and thoroughly ploughed and brought to a good tilth, and if not naturally fertile enriched with either natural or commercial manures, so that it will be in first-class condition to receive the seeds. The main crop of potatoes in the colder districts should be lifted as soon as it is mature, and be properly stored if not wanted.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— May —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Broad Beans, Carrot, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Parsley, Spinach, White Turnip.

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Leek.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish, Water Cress (late sowing).

PLANT—

Asparagus Roots, Celery in trenches, Culinary Hardy Herbs, Eschalots, Garlic, Horse Radish, Potato Onion, Tree Onion, Winter Rhubarb.

The thorough preparation of the ground on which it is proposed to plant deciduous fruit trees and bush fruits, such as Black and White Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, etc., should be expedited and completed as soon as possible, so that it will be in first-class condition when the planting season begins next month.

Make new plantations of Strawberries.

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Coreopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Eschscholtzia, Godetia, Larkspur (annual), Linaria, Linum, Lupin, Mignonette, Nemophila, Pansy, Sweet Pea (Spring Flowering), Stock (Ten-week).

PLANT THE FOLLOWING BULBS AND TUBERS—

Chlidanthus, Ixias, Lilies, Nerines, Scillas, Tigridia, Tritelia, Tuberose, Watsonia, Zephyranthes, English and Spanish Irises, etc., etc.

PLANT—Roses and Carnations.

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Field Beans.—Heligoland or Tick is the best variety.

Field Peas.—Two good varieties are Partridge or Grey and Large Blue.

Black and Golden Tares, for green feed, separately, or grown amongst Barley, Oats or Rye.

Cape and Skinless Barley, for green feed.

Cape and English Barley, for grain. Each of these crops should be sown at the rate of about one bushel of seed to the acre if drilled in, but about two bushels of seed will be required for a similar area if sown broadcast.

Broad-leaved Lucerne.

Oats, for grain. This crop is generally sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels of seed to the acre.

Oats, for green feed, should be sown at the rate of from three to four bushels of seed per acre.

Onion.—If drilled in it will take 4lbs. of seed to sow an acre, but if sown by hand in shallow drills it will require 8lbs. of seed to sow a similar area. The seed for Pickling Onions should be sown in double the above quantities. If Onion seed is sown broadcast it will take 20lbs to sow an acre. Sowing onions at this season, of course, only applies to the more favoured districts.

Rye (Common), for grain and green feed.

Scarlet Clover, for green feed.

Wheat, for grain and hay. Special list of varieties available on application.

Cocksfoot, Prairie and Rye Grasses. Continue to sow those Clovers referred to last month.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— May —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—Although less quantities of water will be necessary to keep all vegetables in a healthy condition, watering must not be entirely neglected, especially with vigorous-growing esculents, or they will be likely to be tough if dry weather prevails. As soon as crops mature and are gathered give the vacant ground a good dressing of natural manure, which should be deeply and thoroughly worked into it, finally bringing the soil to a fine tilth; then the ground will be ready for immediate re-cropping. Continue to transplant from the seed beds all seedlings that are in a sufficiently advanced condition to be successfully transferred to the open ground, so that there will be no break in the continuity of supplies of good vegetables during the coming Winter and very early Spring. Permanent beds or plantations of Asparagus may now be formed. Where fairly large areas of ground are available Asparagus may be planted in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the crowns or stools from 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the rows. In gardens of limited area, however, it is more convenient to grow Asparagus in beds 4 or 5 feet wide, with pathways one foot wide between each bed to facilitate gathering the crop, cultivating, etc. The crowns should be planted from 12 to 18 inches apart, according to their size, the roots replaced in the earth in as natural a position as possible, and left covered with soil to the depth of 4 or 5 inches. Horseradish crowns should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the rows. Endive that is being grown for winter salad should, when sufficiently forward, have its leaves loosely bound together, so that the heart or centre of each plant will be in a perfectly blanched condition when required for use. Strawberries may now be planted, as the season extends until the end of July, but the sooner the plants are set out the better chance there is of a good crop of fruit in early Spring. The site for a strawberry bed or plantation should be fully exposed to the sun, for the plants never crop well when grown under the shade or partial shade of trees. Strawberry plants grow well and yield abundant crops on a variety of fertile soils. They may either be grown in beds or in rows, but the plants must not be set out less than 18 inches apart. When planting the greatest care must be taken not to cover the crown of the plant with soil, and the roots must be spread out evenly and set firmly in the earth.

THE FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—It is a good time of the year to begin laying out new gardens, renovating and extending old ones. Overcrowded evergreen shrubs, not in flower, may now be successfully transplanted to better positions. A general collection of evergreen shrubs may now be planted. After each plant has been turned out of the flower pot in which it was growing carefully loosen the roots if matted together with a short pointed stick, and set the plant only a little deeper in the ground than it stood in the pot. When the plant is in position distribute the soil evenly amongst the roots, finally leaving it firm about them. Each plant should be tied to a stake to keep it upright. Well-rooted Carnations may be planted any time this month when the soil and weather conditions are favourable. Given ordinary attention the plants will begin to flower freely in early Spring. The flowering stems of the Tree or Perpetual Carnations should be kept tied to neat stakes to prevent injury from wind and rain when the blooms open. The flowers of many of the varieties possess the delightful fragrance of tea roses. They thrive in the cooler and colder districts in deeply-worked rich soils that are not of too sandy a nature. When planting care must be taken not to injure their thick fleshy roots, and the crowns of the herbaceous varieties must not be too deeply covered with soil. A general collection of Lilies may now be planted. These stately bulbous plants are easily cultivated if grown in partially shaded situations.

THE FARM—Cultural Notes.—The ploughing and thorough preparation of the land should be vigorously proceeded with on every favourable opportunity, so as to be in excellent condition to receive seasonable crops.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— June —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Broad Beans, Carrot, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Parsley, Spinach, White Turnip.

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Kohl Rabi.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

PLANT—

Eschalot, Garlic, Jerusalem Artichoke, Potato Onion, Tree Onion.

Deciduous fruit trees, as, for example, Peaches, bush fruits, like Gooseberries, and fruit-bearing plants such as Strawberries.

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Candytuft, Centaurea, Forget-me-not, English Marigold, Godetia, Linaria, Linum, Lupin, Mignonette, Nemophila, Sweet Pea (Summer Flowering), Stock (Ten-week).

PLANT—

A general collection of Roses, Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, Ornamental and Shade Trees, also more Bulbs of the kinds advised for planting last month.

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Barley (Cape and English) for grain.

Barley (Cape and Skinless), for green feed.

Field Beans, for late crop.

Field Peas.—Blue and Grey, or Partridge.

Field Cabbage, in a seed bed composed of poor soil, the resulting plants to be transplanted to the field in August and September. One pound weight of seed will produce a sufficient number of seedlings to plant an acre. **Robinson's Champion Ox Cabbage** is one of the best to grow.

Linseed, for seed, at the rate of 40lbs. of seed to the acre.

Oats, for grain.—Algerian, White Tartarian, Potato, and Ruakura Rustproof are the best to grow.

Oats, for green feed. Algerian and Potato are two very good varieties to grow for dairy cattle and other stock.

Oats, for hay. Algerian, Potato and White Tartarian make excellent hay when cut at the right stage of growth and properly cured.

Onion.—Varieties to grow are Anderson's Market Model, Brown Spanish, Brown Globe, Early Flat Red, Early Yellow Globe, Queen, Anderson's Mammoth Silver King; and for pickling, Silver Skin.

Rape, for green feed.—The true Dwarf Essex Broad-leaved, English grown.

Rye, for grain and green feed.

Wheat, for grain. Varieties to cultivate are Bobs, Bunyip, Cedar, Comeback, Federation, Florence, Firbank, Marshall's No. 3, Purple Straw, Steinwedel, Thew and Yandilla King.

Wheat, for hay.—Varieties suitable for various districts on application.

Spray Fruit Trees with "Harbas." Special Pamphlet and Price List on application. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs also require attention in this respect.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— June —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—In the more favoured districts seeds for the main onion crop may now be sown. The heaviest crops of onions are grown on thoroughly worked, deep, rich, friable loam, inclined to be rather light than heavy. To facilitate weeding, thinning and gathering the crop, the seed should be sown very thinly and evenly, in shallow drills 15 inches apart, and left only very lightly covered with soil. If the land is in first-class tilth the seed will require no other covering than that resulting from treading it in. A little soot and a pinch of salt distributed with the seed in the drills will, in a measure, prevent insect pests attacking the young seedlings, besides adding fertility to the soil. Following are some good varieties of onions to grow for general use:—Brown Globe, Brown Spanish, Giant Rocca, James' Keeping, and Anderson's Mammoth Silver King. Seed for Pickling Onions should be sown thickly, and the crop should not be thinned. Three good pickling Onions are Anderson's Champion, Silver Skin, and The Queen. Jerusalem Artichokes may now be planted in rather poor soil in rows 3ft. apart and the tubers 18in. apart in the rows. The white variety, which has almost round tubers, is superior to the purple for culinary use. Asparagus, Horseradish and Rhubarb may still be planted according to previous directions. Sea Kale may now be planted in rows 2½ feet apart and the same distance apart in the rows. Plant more Celery in trenches that have been well enriched with manure, and partially earth-up the previously planted crop when sufficiently advanced. The early sown peas will now be sufficiently grown to need support for their stems. If twiggy pea sticks are available they will answer the purpose admirably.

Although the planting season for deciduous fruit trees, such as Apples, Apricots and Plums, and bush fruits, like Black, Red and White Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, extends through July and early August, the sooner the planting is completed the better, assuming, of course, that the soil and weather conditions are favourable. Before planting each young tree and bush should be carefully examined, and any badly bruised roots, and the injured extremities of others, should be cut off with a sharp knife. Avoid deep planting, and place the roots in the ground in as natural a position as possible, and distribute the soil evenly amongst them, finally leaving it firm. Each young tree should be staked.

THE FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—The season has arrived for planting all classes of Roses, popularly acclaimed the Queen of Flowers, in the more favoured districts. In the cultivation of first-class roses situation, shelter and soil are three important factors. An open, sunny position, with a north-easterly aspect, well sheltered from southerly, westerly and north-westerly winds, is an ideal one for most varieties. It is hardly possible to give too much attention to the preparation of the soil when finely-developed blooms are desired. Only the most vigorous and healthy roses should be planted, and before setting them in the ground slightly shorten their branches, remove all badly injured roots, and cut off the bruised extremities of others. The roots should be placed in the ground in as natural a position as possible, and the soil distributed evenly amongst them, finally leaving it firm about the plants. The Ever-blooming Dwarf Polyantha Roses can be planted to form beautiful floral hedges.

THE FARM—Cultural Notes.—Plant trees on a liberal scale about homesteads for the purposes of shade and shelter. On land that has been deeply worked and brought to a fine tilth Linseed may now be sown. If the crop is grown for seed (linseed) sow the seed broadcast at the rate of about 40lbs. to the acre. When the sowing is finished a pair of light, closely-toothed seed harrows should be put over the ground in order to cover the seed. The land should then be rolled with a light roller to make the seed-bed firm and hasten germination. If the land is required for other crops where Mangolds, Swedes and other Turnips have completed their growth, the roots may be lifted and stored in pits to be used as requirements may demand.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— July —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Broad Beans, Beet, Carrot, Onion, Peas, Parsnip, Parsley, Spinach, White Turnip

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cabbage, Leek.

IN A GLASS HOUSE OR GLASS FRAME, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Cucumber, Rock Melon, Purple Egg Plant, Tomato for early supplies.

IN A WARM CORNER IN THE OPEN, SOW SEEDS OF—

Marrow, Pumpkin, Squash.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

PLANT—

Asparagus, Eschalot, Garlic, Herbs, Horse Radish, Jerusalem Artichoke, Onion, Potato Onion, Rhubarb, Seakale, Tree Onion.

A general collection of Potatoes in warm districts.

Deciduous fruit trees, bush fruits, and fruit-bearing plants.

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Alyssum, Angelonia, Antirrhinum, Candytuft, Coreopsis, Carnation, Clintonia, Dianthus, Godetia, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Linum, Mignonette, Nemophila, Phlox, Drummondii, Rudbeckia, Sweet Sultan, Yellow Sultan, Cornflower, Nasturtium.

PLANT—

A general collection of Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Roses, Ornamental, Shelter and Shade Trees.

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Cape and English Barley, for grain.

Cape, English and Skinless Barley for green feed.

Oats, for grain, late sowing.

Oats, for green feed.

Onion.—See previous list and quantities to sow per acre.

Rape, for spring feed for sheep.

Rye, for green feed.

Tobacco, in a prepared seed bed composed of fairly rich sandy soil, from which the seedlings should be planted to the open ground during October. The seed should be mixed with quite ten times its weight of very fine soil or sand to ensure its more even distribution while being sown. After the seed is sown it should be only very lightly covered with fine soil. One ounce of seed will produce a sufficient number of seedlings to plant an acre. The White-stemmed Oronoco is considered the most suitable variety to grow.

Wheat, for grain and hay, late crop.

PLANT—

A general collection of Potatoes in the warmer districts.

Please ask for our Special Illustrated Potato List.

CANDERSON & Co. Ltd. SYDNEY.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— July —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—July is

usually boisterous, with cold nights, but towards the end of the month there is a visible increase in heat from the sun's rays. This is a busy month with the vegetable grower, preparing for Spring cropping. All vacant ground that is intended for immediate recropping should be heavily manured if lacking in fertility, and deeply worked, and brought to a good tilth if first-class results are aimed at. On all favourable opportunities continue to transplant vigorous, well-rooted seedlings from the seed beds to the open ground, so that a continuous supply of vegetables will be maintained. If fine Leeks are desired transplant the seedlings to shallow trenches eighteen inches apart and nine inches apart in the trenches. Every time the ground is hoed between the rows a little soil should be distributed around each plant, until the trenches are full. This will have the effect of blanching the lower part of stems, a condition which many cooks prefer to green Leeks. Sweet Potato tubers should be lifted, and those not required for immediate use may be stored in a dry cellar and used at convenience. One of the greatest vegetable delicacies in winter is forced Seakale, and that is easily procured where there are established beds. Place a ten-inch common drain pipe, small box or barrel over each plant, enclosing as many at one time as may be necessary to supply the demand, and then place on the top of each one a piece of slate or board of sufficient size to cover the opening. Then heap around them some fermenting material that will sustain a heat not exceeding 80 deg. Fahr. In from two to three weeks the blanched shoots will be sufficiently grown for cooking. The planting of all deciduous fruit trees and fruit-bearing plants should be completed as soon as circumstances will permit. The principal work in the orchard this month is the pruning of deciduous fruit trees, grape vines and bush fruits, and this should be systematically proceeded with until finished.

THE FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—All contemplated improvements,

such as forming new plantations of trees, shrubs, roses and hardy herbaceous plants, making walks, laying turf for lawns or edgings, should be completed as soon as possible, so that everything will be in excellent order before the garden is gay with spring flowers. The pruning of flowering shrubs requiring that attention, and the manuring and digging of borders and shrubberies should proceed without further delay. When re-arranging herbaceous plants in the borders preserve only the more healthy and vigorous portions for re-planting. As soon as the seedlings that are being raised in seed beds are sufficiently grown transplant them to the positions where they are to flower. All climbing plants that have ceased flowering this season should now receive attention. Where their stems are growing too thickly together the weaker and the useless ones should be cut out and the others regulated and trained in whatever way they are intended to grow. In well-prepared ground plants suitable for growing as ornamental hedges may now be set out. Amongst the best for medium and dwarf hedges in the warmer districts are the common Olive Chinese Privet, Duranta, Evergreen Privet, Laurestinus and Variegated Pittosporum. Permanent beautiful floral hedges can be formed by planting the shrubby Bougainvilleas, Indian Hawthorn, Polyantha, Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses, Plumbago capensis and Tecoma capensis. The best time to prune roses in the warmer districts is at the end of July, or early in the following month; in the cooler parts at the end of August will be soon enough; while on the tablelands, where severe frosts occur, the early part of September will be a good time to commence pruning.

THE FARM—Cultural Notes.—The ploughing, and, if necessary, manuring,

of all land that is intended for early cropping should be proceeded with vigorously. Where it is intended to sow very small seeds, such as Couch Grass next month the surface soil should be brought to a very fine tilth with light harrows, so that it will be in the best condition to receive the crop. The earliest sown grain crops will be benefited by rolling them, but this should only be done when the surface soil is friable and dry.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— August —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Beet, Dwarf or French Beans and Butter Beans (in a warm position), Broad Beans, Carrot, Onion, Peas, Parsnip, Parsley, Spinach, Spinach Beet, White Turnip.

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Leek; also Purple Egg Plant, Tomato, Capsicum and Cape Gooseberry, in a warm position.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

ON LOW MOUNDS COMPOSED OF RICH SOIL, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cucumber, Melon (Rock and Water), Pumpkin, Squash, Vegetable Marrow.

PLANT—

Asparagus, Eschalot, Garlic, Herbs, Jerusalem Artichoke, Potatoes, Potato Onion, Rhubarb, Seakale, Tree Onion.

Sweet Potato in a warm position, in a mixture of bush scrapings and wood ashes, to provide cuttings for planting in the open at the latter end of October and November.

All deciduous fruit trees and bush fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, also fruit-bearing plants, like Strawberries, that are intended for planting this season, should be set out in their positions without further delay.

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Brachycome, Coreopsis, Campanula, Candytuft, Carnation, Clianthus dampieri, Delphinium, Dianthus, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Ipomoea, Lobelia, Lupinus, Nasturtium, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Poppy, Rhodanthe, Salpiglossis, Summer Flowering Sweet Peas, Salvia, Schizanthus.

IN THE GLASS HOUSE OR GLASS FRAME, SOW SEEDS OF—

Coleus, Gloxinia, Tuberous Begonia.

PLANT—

The planting of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs and roses should be completed as early in the month as convenient.

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Mangold or Mangel Wurzel.—Sow seed in drills four feet apart, at the rate of from 3lbs. to 4lbs. to the acre.

Sugar Beet.—The seed should be sown in drills 20 inches apart, at the rate of from 3lbs. to 4lbs. to the acre. Vilmorin's Improved is a good variety to grow.

Broad-leaved Lucerne.—In drills 10lbs. of seed will sow an acre, but if broadcasted it will require about 15lbs. to sow a similar area. The soil and weather conditions must be favourable for the successful sowing of the crop at this season.

Onion, in the colder districts. The best varieties to grow and the quantities of seed required to sow an acre have been previously given.

Oats, for green feed (late districts).

Barley.—Cape, English and Skinless for grain.

Rye, for green feed.

Sunflower, for poultry feed.—Sow in drills three to four feet apart.

FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT PASTURE, SOW SEEDS OF—Clovers and Grasses.

PLANT—Potatoes.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— August —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—As the Autumn and early Winter crops mature and are removed, get the ground into good condition for immediate re-cropping. If the land is not naturally fertile give it a liberal dressing of decomposed natural manure, and work this thoroughly into the soil. Fine samples of vegetables cannot be grown on poor and badly-worked land. On every favourable opportunity continue to transplant seedlings from the seed beds to the open ground so as to ensure a continuous supply of good esculents. Tomato plants, raised from seed previously sown under glass, and the seedlings gradually inured to open air conditions, should now be ready for transplanting. Plant them in friable, rich soil, in the warmest position in the garden, and ensure an early crop of this popular fruit. If necessary the plants should be protected at night until they become well established. Seeds of culinary Herbs, such as Anise, Bush and Sweet Basil, Borage, Carraway, Chervil, Coriander, Dill, Marigold and Summer Savory may now be sown either in beds or in rows. In the warmer districts Chokos may now be planted in deep, rich, friable soil. Under favourable conditions the Choko is a rapid-growing vigorous climbing plant, and produces large quantities of fruit which is an excellent vegetable. It should, therefore, be trained on a strong fence or trellis, or similar support. In the colder districts Jerusalem Artichokes may now be planted in rather poor soil, in rows three feet apart, and the tubers 18 inches apart in the rows, leaving them covered with soil to the depth of six inches. More potatoes may be planted for succession.

Deciduous fruit trees that are healthy, but have not hitherto borne fruit satisfactorily, may now have their branches well shortened, and on the ends some scions of reliable varieties of their kind grafted. Grape vine cuttings, saved from the best of the prunings, may now be planted.

Plant Passion Vines in deeply-worked fertile soil, about 15 feet apart, at the base of a trellis or wooden fence, to which their stems should be trained.

THE FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—In August there is a visible increase of temperature, and plant life generally responds to the better weather conditions, and growth becomes rapid. On every favourable opportunity strong well-rooted seedlings in the seed beds or seed boxes should be transplanted to the positions where they are to flower; but the plants must be skilfully arranged so that when in bloom they will produce a pleasing contrast in colour. In the warmer districts the following Summer and Autumn flowering bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants may be planted:—Agapanthus, Allium, Alstromeria, Amaryllis, Anomatheca, Brunsvigia, Clivia, Crinum, Gladiolus, Iris, Lilium, Nerine, Ornithogalum, Pancratium, Tigridia, Tritoma, Tritonia, Vallota and Zephyranthes. Where sufficient room is available a collection of Palms, which have been not inaptly described as the Princes of the Vegetable Kingdom, may now be planted. They are easily cultivated, and certainly no other class of plants produces a more tropical effect when judiciously arranged. Established roses that have been pruned should receive a good top-dressing of well-decomposed, rich manure. Lawns that are infested with grubs which eat grass roots should be watered with a strong solution of lime water to prevent these pests doing serious injury.

THE FARM—Cultural Notes.—The late wheat crops will be benefited if they are lightly harrowed when the surface soil is dry, and good results will be obtained by lightly rolling the earlier sown ones, especially where the surface soil is rather rough. If the horse-hoe is worked between young crops growing in drills it will benefit them, destroy the weeds, and loosen the surface soil, and, in addition, the land will be in a good condition to receive the full benefit of any rain that may fall.

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— September —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Beet, Dwarf or French Beans, Butter Beans, Carrot, Onion, Peas, Parsnip, Parsley, Spinach, Swede Turnip, Sweet Corn, Tall Kidney Bean, White Turnip.

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cabbage, Cape Gooseberry, Celery, Egg Plant (Purple and White), Capsicum, Leek, Rhubarb, Tomato.

ON LOW MOUNDS COMPOSED OF RICH SOIL, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cucumbers, Melons (Preserving, Rock and Water), Pumpkins, Squashes, Vegetable Marrows.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

PLANT—Tomatoes.

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Amarantus, Antirrhinum, Balsam, Begonia (hardy), Browallia, Aster, Coreopsis, Carnation, Convolvulus, Chrysanthemum (Annual), Dahlia, Datura, Dianthus, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Helianthus, Ipomœa, Nasturtium, Phlox Drummondii, Rudbeckia, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Sweet Pea, Zinnia.

IN A GLASS HOUSE OR GLASS FRAME—

Coleus, Gloxinia, Tuberos Begonias (Single and Double Flowering).

PLANT—

A collection of Summer and Autumn flowering bulbous and tuberous rooted plants, such as Cannas, Hippeastrums, Tuberous Begonias (Single Flowering, for bedding), Tuberose.

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Buckwheat (end of the month), at the rate of from four to five pecks to the acre, if sown broadcast, but one and a-half to two pecks will suffice if drilled in.

Field Carrot.—Sow in drills two feet six inches apart, at the rate of 4lbs. to the acre. Three good varieties to grow are White Belgian, Large Red Altringham, and Long Red Surrey.

Cattle Melon.—Sow a few seeds on low mounds about four yards apart. One pound weight of seed will be sufficient to sow an acre.

Chicory.—Sow in drills 18 inches apart, at the rate of 5lbs. of seed to the acre.

Field Pumpkin (in the warmer districts).—Sow a few seeds on low mounds composed of rich soil, about five yards apart. One pound weight of seed will be sufficient to sow an acre. Two good varieties to grow are Anderson's Strain and Gamma.

Mangold or Mangel Wurzel.—Sow seed in drills four feet apart, at the rate of from 3lbs. to 4lbs. per acre.

Sugar Beet.—Sow seed in drills 20 inches apart, at the rate of from 3lbs. to 4lbs. to the acre. Vilmorin's Improved is a good variety to grow. This root crop is an excellent feed for dairy cattle and pigs.

Maize, for grain.—Sow seed in drills three to four feet six inches apart, at the rate of from 15lbs. to 16lbs. to the acre.

Sunflower, for poultry feed. Sow in drills three to four feet apart, at the rate of 7lbs. of seed to the acre.

For auxiliary green feed for stock sow Amber Cane, Hungarian Millet, Sudan Grass, Johnson Grass, Japanese Millet, Maize, Planter's Friend, and Sorghum; Broad-leaved Lucerne if the season be favourable.

PLANT—Potatoes.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— September —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—If the ground was well manured and deeply dug as previously advised it will now be in excellent condition for re-cropping. No time should now be lost in getting vigorous young seedlings of Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Leek and similar hardy plants that have been raised in the seed beds transplanted to the positions where they are to grow, so that there will be no lack of good vegetables. Plant in the warmest situation those tender esculents the seeds of which were previously sown under glass, in order to ensure early supplies. Sweet Corn or Table Maize is a delicious vegetable when gathered young and properly cooked. This crop gives the best results when the seeds are planted at intervals of one foot in rows three feet apart. On low mounds sow seeds of Cucumbers, Rock Melons, Water Melons, Squashes and Vegetable Marrows. On the top of each mound sow five seeds at equal distances, and when the resulting seedlings have developed a few leaves pull out the weakest, leaving the two most vigorous plants to produce the crop. In gardens of limited area preference should be given to the Custard Bush, Squashes and Bush Vegetable Marrows, for they take up little room and are very productive. In the colder districts culinary Peas may now be largely sown. Where the seedlings of root crops, such as Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Swede and White Turnip are growing too thickly, thin them liberally out, so that those left in the drills will have a better chance to grow into fine vegetables. Earth-up the early crop of Potatoes.

Where the crop of fruit has been gathered from Citrus trees they may now be pruned, should they require that attention. If the ground in which they are growing is lacking in fertility apply suitable manures to nourish the trees. If Aphid is troublesome on Peach or other stone fruit trees, immediately apply a reliable remedy to extirpate the pest, or, at least, keep it in subjection.

THE FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—The early Spring flowering shrubs, perennials and annuals bloom profusely this month, and make a visit to a well-tended garden a delightful pleasure and an interesting study in plant life. Continue to transplant well-rooted seedlings from the seed beds or seed boxes to positions in the beds and borders, so as to keep a continuous display of beautiful flowers in the garden. In the more favoured districts the hardier varieties of Fuchsia may now be planted in the open. They thrive in rather light, rich soil in a situation sheltered from strong winds. Plant varieties of Begonia semperflorens and other hardy bedding Begonias. In suitable situations these plants produce a profusion of bloom a greater part of the year, and they are admirably adapted for growing in masses or in rows. Plant a general collection of herbaceous plants, such as Pentstemons, especially the Gloxinia Flowered type, Michaelmas Daisies, Perennial Sunflowers (Single and Double Flowering varieties), and Rudbeckias, particularly the variety Golden Glow. Where the new growths of Roses are growing too densely the weaker ones should be judiciously disbudded, and this will result in the development of very fine blooms next month. To maintain a good sward of healthy grass it is necessary that the roots should be kept well nourished. Now is a good time to topdress a lawn requiring that attention. A simple method is to cover the lawn one quarter of an inch deep with fine, rich soil.

THE FARM—Cultural Notes.—As soon as the potato tops are a few inches high give the crop a slight earthing up. This will benefit the crop and at the same time suppress any weeds that may have sprung up. When the weather and soil conditions are favourable the horse hoe or hand hoe should be freely used amongst all young crops that are growing in drills. Root crops, such as Carrots, Chicory, Mangolds and Parsnips should be liberally thinned where the plants have come up too thickly in the rows.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— October —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Beet, Dwarf or French Beans, Butter Beans, Lima Beans, Tall Kidney Beans, Carrot, Okra, Parsley, Peas, Sweet Corn, Spinach, White Turnip.

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cabbage, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Egg Plant, Celery, Leek, Tomato.

ON LOW MOUNDS COMPOSED OF RICH SOIL, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cucumber, Melons (Rock and Water), Pumpkin, Squash, Vegetable Marrow.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

In the warmer districts sow seeds of Cow Pea between fruit trees, the resulting plants to be ploughed into the ground for green manure. The Black, Clay and White varieties are good kinds to grow. Sow the seed at the rate of about 40lbs. to the acre. In the colder districts Scarlet Clover may be sown at the rate of 20lbs. to the acre, the resulting plants to be used for a similar purpose.

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Amarantus salicifolius, Amarantus tricolor, Antirrhinum, Balsam, China Aster, Coreopsis, Celosia (Feathery and Crested), Glanthis dampieri, Collomia, Convolvulus, Cosmos, Dahlia, Datura, Dianthus, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Gomphrena, Helianthus, Ipomoea, Larkspur, Mina lobata, Maurandya, Nasturtium, Pelargonium, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Sweet Peas (in the colder districts), Sweet Sultan, Yellow Sultan, Zinnia.

IN A GLASS HOUSE OR GLASS FRAME, SOW SEEDS OF—

Coleus, Gloxinia, Tuberous Begonia (both Single and Double Flowering varieties).

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Buckwheat, at the rate of four or five pecks per acre if sown broadcast, but one and a-half to two pecks will suffice for a similar area if drilled in.

Soy or Soja Bean, when cut in flower, is nutritious green feed for stock, and, when properly cured, makes excellent hay. The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 6lbs. to 7lbs. per acre. The Soy Bean is a valuable crop to grow for its seed (pulse). If cultivated for the beans the seed should be sown in drills two feet apart, and 18 inches apart in the rows.

Mauritius Bean, for green manure.—Sow 15lbs. of seed to the acre.

Florida Velvet Bean, for green manure.—Sow from 15lbs. to 20lbs. of seed to the acre.

Cow Pea or Catiang Bean, for green feed and green manure.

Peanuts.—Sow in drills three feet apart, at the rate of 40lbs of seed to the acre.

Cattle Melon.—On low mounds, composed of rich soil, three or four yards apart, sow a few seeds. One pound weight of seed will sow an acre.

Cattle Pumpkin seed should be sown in a similar way. Anderson's Mammoth is an excellent variety to grow.

Sunflower, for poultry feed.—Seven pounds weight of seed will sow an acre if drilled in.

Amber Cane, Japanese Millet, Hungarian Millet, Sudan Grass, Johnson Grass, Maize, Planter's Friend, Pearl Millet, Sorghum and Teosinte.

Couch Grass, for permanent pasture, at the rate of 10lbs. of seed per acre.

Broom Millet.—Sow in drills three to three and a-half feet apart, at the rate of 15lbs. of seed to the acre.

ANDERSON & Co.Ltd. SYDNEY.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— October —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—Every favourable opportunity should now be devoted to transplanting vigorous well-rooted seedlings from the seed beds to the positions where they are to grow, so that they will become well established before the hot weather sets in. All newly transplanted crops must not be allowed to suffer from the want of water, or their growth will become stunted and the produce of poor quality.. Most growing crops will be benefited by having the ground about them mulched with well decomposed natural manure. This will also keep the ground cool and prevent a too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil. Dwarf or French Beans and their allies give excellent results during the Summer and early Autumn when cultivated in narrow, shallow trenches, which afford facilities for the more efficient and economical watering of the plants. Crisp and succulent salad plants are always in great demand in summer, and they can be easily produced if the following method be adopted:—On well-prepared beds composed of light rich soil, made a little below the ordinary surface, sow the seeds thinly and evenly, leaving them only lightly covered with leaf mould or fine soil. The resulting plants can then be efficiently watered with a minimum of labour. Plant more Tomatoes, and attention should be given to those set out earlier in the season. Their leading growths should be tied to supports and the superfluous shoots removed. All seed beds should be frequently inspected, the weeds pulled out, and where the seedlings are growing too thickly the weaker ones should be liberally thinned out.

THE FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—A well-tended flower garden gives an infinite amount of pleasure to those who take an interest in beautiful flowering plants, but particularly in October; for then the numerous varieties of Roses, the Queen of Flowers, are seen in perfection and in great profusion. In addition to these numerous annuals and perennials bloom profusely this month, making the garden a veritable paradise of flowers. The garden can be kept gay with flowers and beautifully-coloured foliage, like the varieties of *Amarantus*, if an abundance of manure and plenty of water are available, and if the seedlings from the seed beds are systematically planted to the place of those that cease to bloom. In the warmer districts *Dahlia* tubers may be planted. Before they are set in the ground care must be taken that each tuber or cluster of tubers is furnished with a shoot or latent bud, otherwise there will be no development of the plant. They should be planted from four to five feet apart, according to the vigor of the variety, and the tubers left covered with soil to the depth of from three to six inches, according to their size. Recently planted shrubs should occasionally be watered in dry weather until they become well established in their new positions. All climbing plants that produce their flowers on the current season's growth should be attended to. The new shoots should be evenly trained, and, if necessary, tied to their supports, so that when in bloom they will show to the greatest advantage. If caterpillars are devouring or otherwise disfiguring the leaves of any plants, lose no time in spraying the foliage with a weak solution of arsenate of lead or other reputable insecticides.

THE FARM—Cultural Notes.—It is a good time to break up new land intended for cultivation. Ploughed land that is exposed to the full influence of the sun and atmosphere for a few weeks becomes ameliorated and in fine condition when brought to a good tilth, for cropping. Tobacco plants raised from seed previously sown in seed beds should be planted where the crop is to be raised as soon as the weather and soil conditions are favourable. The plants should be set out in rows, running due north and south, three and a-half feet apart, and the same distance apart in the rows.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— November —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Beet, Dwarf or French Beans, Butter Beans, Lima Beans, Soy or Soja Beans, Tall Runner Beans, Carrot, Parsnip, Sweet Corn, White Turnip. Liberal sowing of Culinary Peas in colder districts.

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Celery, Capsicum, Cape Gooseberry, Tomato.

ON LOW MOUNDS COMPOSED OF RICH SOIL, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cucumber, Melon (Rock), Pumpkin, Squash and Vegetable Marrow.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

PLANT—Tomatoes.

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Amarantus salicifolius, Amarantus tricolor, Balsam, Coreopsis, Celosia (Feathery and Crested), Cosmos, Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth), Helianthus (Sunflower), Marigold (African and French), Mesembryanthemum, Portulaca, Phlox Drummondii, Ricinus, Scabiosa, Salpiglossis, Sweet William, Sweet Sultan, Yellow Sultan, Verbena, Zinnia.

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Buckwheat.—If sown broadcast, four or five pecks will be required to the acre, but if drilled in one and a-half to two pecks will suffice for a similar area.

Cow Pea or Catiang Bean, for green feed for stock, and for green manuring.

Mauritius Bean, for similar purposes, same quantity per acre.

Pie Melon.—Cultivate and sow under similar conditions to Field Pumpkin.

Field Pumpkin.—Sow three seeds on low mounds, which should be about five yards apart. One pound of seed will be sufficient to sow an acre.

Soy or Soja Beans, for green feed for stock. Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of about 7lbs. to the acre.

Sunflower, for poultry feed.—Sow seed in drills three or four feet apart, at the rate of 7lbs. to the acre.

Maize, for grain.—Sow seed in drills from three feet to four feet six inches apart, at the rate of from 15 to 16lbs. to the acre. Some good varieties to grow are Early Yellow Dent, Clarence Wonder, Large Red Hogan, Iowa Gold Mine, Golden Drop, Hickory King, Yellow Ninety-Day.

CROPS AS AUXILIARY FEED FOR STOCK—

Amber Cane.—A very early maturing Sorghum, and largely grown by dairy men. Sow at the rate of from 10 to 15lbs. of seed to the acre.

Hungarian Millet.—An excellent forage grass. Should be sown in drills at the rate of 10lbs. of seed to the acre.

Japanese Millet.—A rapid-growing drought-enduring grass of excellent quality. Sow seed under similar conditions to the former.

Johnson Grass or Evergreen Millet.—Sow on poor land at the rate of from 10 to 15lbs. of seed to the acre.

Maize, for green feed.—If sown in drills one quarter of a bushel of seed will suffice to the acre, but if sown broadcast one bushel per acre.

Pearl Millet.—Grows 8 to 10ft. tall, and produces a quantity of herbage much relished by stock. If broadcasted 10 to 12lbs. of seed should be sown to the acre.

Planters' Friend.—A wonderfully productive Sorghum, and held in much esteem by stockowners. Sow from 10 to 15lbs. of seed to the acre.

CANDERSON & Co.Ltd. SYDNEY.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— November —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—The weather conditions this month are usually variable, and sometimes rapid changes in temperature are experienced. Heat and dryness prevail, but occasional thunderstorms, accompanied by heavy rain, occur. All growing vegetables must have liberal supplies of water given them if good results are desired. Recently-planted ones will be greatly benefited by receiving a good mulch of well-decayed vegetable matter, or decomposed refuse from the cowyard. The surface soil between the rows of all young crops should occasionally be hoed when the conditions are favourable. That will keep not only the weeds in subjection, but the ground in good condition to receive the full benefit of any rain that may fall. Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes and Vegetable Marrows should receive attention. All the superfluous and weakly growths should be removed, the others regulated, and the leaders of the too exuberant ones picked out. Fix leafless boughs near the tall-growing Beans to support their climbing stems, and twiggy sticks to Culinary Peas requiring support. Plant Sweet Potato cuttings 18 inches apart on low ridges, two feet apart, prepared for their reception. This crop gives the best results when grown on deep, rich, sandy loam. If Rhubarb and Seakale develop flowering stems remove them as soon as they appear.

The new shoots of those Grape Vines that are trained on trellises should be loosely tied to their supports, to prevent injury from wind. As soon as each bearing shoot has developed two or three leaves beyond the future bunch the top should be pinched off and the lateral growths kept well shortened.

THE FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—In order to maintain a profusion of bloom in the borders the transplanting of vigorous, well-rooted seedlings from the seed beds to the positions where they are to flower should be continued on all favourable opportunities. Water should be used on a liberal scale to all growing plants, and the recently-planted seedlings will be greatly benefited if they are well mulched with decayed vegetable matter or similar material. This will not only protect their roots from the hot sun, but prevent a too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil. In the warmer districts Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses will have produced their first flush of flowers for the season, and should receive attention. The long growths that have ceased to bloom should be well shortened, to induce lateral shoots which will produce flowers in due time. Climbing Roses, such as Reine Marie Henriette, should have their lateral growths cut back to three or four buds (eyes), which will result in new shoots and a crop of fine blooms later on. When this has been done give the roses a good top-dressing of well-decayed, rich manure. Plant a general collection of Chrysanthemums and Bouvardias, also more Dahlias for succession. Ornamental hedges that have not been attended to since the winter trimming will now require clipping. This does not, of course, apply to floral hedges, which should not be trimmed until the flowering period is over.

THE FARM—Cultural Notes.—In the early districts hay crops will be ready for cutting, and the sheaves should not be allowed to lie too long in the paddocks before being put into stooks. Such hay crops as Rye Grass and Clover should be cut as soon as they are in flower, and be well cured in the field before being finally stacked. Continue to use the horse-hoe between all drilled-in young crops.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

WHAT WHEN & HOW TO SOW.

— December —

— The Vegetable Garden and Orchard —

IN DRILLS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Beet, Dwarf or French Beans, Butter Beans, Lima Beans, Soy or Soja Beans, Tall Runner Beans, Carrot, Parsnip, Spinach, Sweet Corn, Swede Turnip, White Turnip, Culinary Peas (in the colder districts).

IN PREPARED SEED BEDS, SOW SEEDS OF—

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Celery, Kale or Borecole, Kohl Rabi, Tomato.

ON LOW MOUNDS COMPOSED OF RICH SOIL, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cucumber, Melon (Rock), Squash, Vegetable Marrow.

FOR SALAD, SOW SEEDS OF—

Cress, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Radish.

PLANT—

Eschalot, Potato Onion, Tree Onion.

In the warmer districts sow seeds of the Cow Pea or Catjang Bean, and in the cooler parts Mustard, broadcast, between fruit trees, the resulting plants to be ploughed into the ground for green manure. This applies particularly to land deficient in humus (decayed vegetable matter).

— The Flower Garden —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Amaranthus salicifolius, Amaranthus tricolor, Balsam, Brompton and Intermediate Stocks, Celosia (Feathery and Crested), Coreopsis, Gomphrena, Helianthus, Marigold (African and French), Winter Flowering Sweet Peas (especially Anderson's Spencer varieties), Pansy, Portulaca, Phlox Drummondii, Ricinus, Wallflower, Zinnia.

IN THE GLASS HOUSE OR GLASS FRAME, SOW SEEDS OF—

Calceolaria, Cyclamen, Cineraria, Primula.

— The Farm —

SOW SEEDS OF—

Buckwheat, for green feed.—If sown broadcast four or five pecks will be required for an acre, but if drilled in one and a-half to two pecks will suffice.

Maize, for grain.—On rich land that has been brought to a good tilth the seed should be sown in drills from three feet to four feet six inches apart, at the rate of from 15 to 16lbs. to the acre.

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede is one of the best root crops to grow. Sow in drills, four feet apart, 2 to 3lbs. per acre. Thin out to 18 inches apart in the rows.

AUXILIARY FORAGE CROPS FOR STOCK—

Amber Cane.—An early maturing Sorghum. The seed is best sown in drills about three feet apart at the rate of from 10 to 15lbs. to the acre.

Hungarian Millet.—An excellent forage grass. Sow the seed in drills at the rate of 10lbs. to the acre.

Japanese Millet.—A very fine, drought-resisting forage grass. Cultivate in a similar way to the one above referred to.

Johnson Grass or Evergreen Millet.—Grow on poor land, and sow the seed at the rate of from 10 to 15lbs. to the acre.

Sudan Grass.—A splendid hay producer; 5 to 8lbs. per acre.

Maize.—Broadcast, 1 bushel of seed per acre; drilled, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel. **Ninety Day** is the best for green crop.

Planter's Friend is a wonderfully productive Sorghum, and a great favourite.

ANDERSON & Co. Ltd. SYDNEY.

HINTS ON SOWING & PLANTING

— December —

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD—Cultural Notes.—Heat and dryness, and occasionally hot, north-westerly winds, are the prevailing weather conditions this month. Water, therefore, must be liberally applied to all growing crops in order to ensure vegetables of a high-class quality, and mulching recently set out plants must not be neglected. Many of the early summer crops have been gathered, and the ground they occupied should be heavily manured, deeply worked, and brought to a good tilth so as to be in first-class condition when it is required for recropping. The hand hoe should be frequently used between all young crops growing in rows; for keeping the surface soil well pulverised conserves the moisture in the ground, in addition to preventing the growth of weeds. In light, rich soil plant seedlings of Cape Gooseberry in rows three feet apart, and the same distance apart in the rows. Capsicums thrive in similar soil, and should be planted in rows from two to three feet apart and the same distance apart in the rows. Gather culinary herbs when in flower, tie them in small bundles, and hang them in a shed to dry. When the tops of the onion crop turn yellow, it is a sign that the bulbs are mature, and they should be pulled, cleaned, and stored for future use. When potato haulms wither lift the tubers, clean them of all extraneous matter, and store them.

As soon as the fruit is gathered from worn-out strawberry beds destroy the plants. Cut off all runners from healthy strawberry plants, excepting those wanted for forming new beds. Summer pruning all fruit trees requiring that attention should be proceeded with. Should insect pests become troublesome use reliable remedies to keep them in subjection.

THE FLOWER GARDEN—Cultural Notes.—Recently planted and transplanted trees and shrubs should occasionally be inspected, and if any are suffering from the want of moisture give them a good soaking of water at the roots, and then topdress the ground about them with decomposed vegetable matter. As the early summer-flowering annuals cease to bloom, and begin to look unsightly in the beds and borders, pull them up, and remove them to the rubbish heap to form vegetable mould. The vacant spaces can be filled up, after well decomposed natural manure has been dug in, with seedlings from the seed beds. More Dahlias may be planted for succession, and those that are flowering freely should be given an occasional watering of weak liquid manure at the roots. The principal stems of Chrysanthemums should be tied to neat stakes to keep them upright. If caterpillars become troublesome syringe the foliage with a weak solution of arsenate of lead. Cannas must be watered on a liberal scale to keep them producing their large, handsome spikes of singularly showy flowers. Lawns also must be periodically irrigated, rolled, and mown to ensure a beautiful green sward.

THE FARM—Cultural Notes.—In the earlier districts the harvesting of Barley, Oats and Wheat will begin this month, and should be vigorously proceeded with as the different crops ripen. The sheaves should be put into stooks as soon as possible after the crops are cut, and when sufficiently dry carefully stacked. Wide strips of land should be ploughed round each stack as a protection against bush fires.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

LIST OF TREES AND SHRUBS

For Various Localities.

With a view to facilitating Selection of Plants, we give herewith a List of Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, also Climbers, for various parts of this State.

FOR THE COASTAL DISTRICTS

Evergreen Trees

	Each.
s. d.	
Calodendron Capensis (<i>Cape Chestnut</i>)	2 0
Camphor Laurel	1 6
Castanospermum Australe (<i>Moreton Bay Chestnut</i>)	2 0
Cerantonia Siliqua (<i>Carob Bean</i>)	2 0
Eucalyptus Citriodora (<i>Lemon-scented Gum</i>)	1 6
Eucalyptus Ficifolia (<i>Scarlet Flowering Gum</i>)	2 0
Ficus Australis (<i>Port Jackson Fig</i>)	1 6
Ficus Nitida	1 6
Grevillea Robusta (<i>Silky Oak</i>)	1 6
Hymenosporum Flavum	2 0
Lagunaria Patersoni	2 0
Lophostemon	1 6
Quercus Ilex (<i>Evergreen Oak</i>)	from 2 0
Quercus Virens (<i>Live Oak</i>)	2 0
Schinus Molle (<i>Pepper Tree</i>)	1 6
Ulmus Chinensis (<i>Chinese Elm</i>)	1 6

Evergreen Flowering

Shrubs

	Each.
s. d.	
Abutilons. In variety	1 6
Arbutus Unedo	2 0
Brufelsias Francisia. In variety	2 0
Cestrums. In variety	1 6
Diervilla Weigelia. In variety	1 6
Edwardsia Microphylla	2 0
Escallonias. In variety	1 6
Gardenias. In variety	2 0
Hibiscus. Varieties	1/6 to 2 0
Iochroma Grandiflora	2 0
Jasminum Fruticans	1 6
Lasiandra Macrantha	1 6
Magnolia Fuscata	2 0
Murraya Exotica	2 0
Ochna Multiflora	2 0
Rondeletia Speciosa	2 6
Spartium Junceum (<i>Spanish Broom</i>)	1 6
Tecoma Smithii	1 6
Tecoma Velutina	1 6
Veronicas. In variety	1 6

Deciduous Trees

	Each.
s. d.	
Allanthus Glandulosa (<i>Tree of Heaven</i>)	1 6
Cercis Siliquastrum (<i>Judas Tree</i>)	2 0
Erythrina Indica (<i>Coral Tree</i>)	1 6
Jacaranda Mimosifolia	from 1 6
Liriodendron Tulipiferum (<i>Tulip Tree</i>)	2 6
Platanus Orientalis (<i>Plane Tree</i>)	1 6
Populus Dilatata (<i>Lombardy Poplar</i>)	1 6
Quercus (<i>Oak</i>)	1/6 to 2 0
Robinia (<i>False Acacia</i>)	1 6
Sterculea Acerifolia (<i>Flame Tree</i>)	1 6
Tilia Europæa (<i>Linden Tree</i>)	2 6
Ulmus Campestris (<i>English Elm</i>)	1 6

Climbing Plants

	Each.
s. d.	
Ampelopsis. Varieties	1 6
Antigonon Leptopus	2 6
Bignonias. In variety	1/6 to 2 6
Bougainvilleas. In variety	2/- to 5 0
Canavalia Bonariensis	2 6
Cobæa Scandens	1 6
Gelsemium Sempervirens (<i>Carolina Jasmine</i>)	1 6
Ipomea Learii (<i>Arbour Vine</i>)	1 6
Jasminum (<i>Jasmine</i>)	1 6
Loniceras	1 6
Mandevillea Suaveolens (<i>Chili Jasmine</i>)	1 6
Passifloras. In variety	1 6
Phaseolus Caracalla (<i>Snail Flower</i>)	1 6
Rhyncospermum Jasminoides	2 0
Solanum Seaforthianum	1 6
Solanum Wendlandii	1 6
Stigmaphyllon Ciliatum (<i>Golden Vine</i>)	1 6
Wistarias. In variety	1/6 to 2 0

BOUVARDIAS .. 1/- each; 11/- doz.
 ROSES, in great variety, 1/3 each;
 13/- doz.
 CARNATIONS, superb collection, 1/-
 each; 11/- doz.

ANDERSON & Co. Ltd. SYDNEY.

List of Trees and Shrubs for Various Localities—Continued.

FOR THE HIGH TABLELANDS

Coniferous Trees

	Each.
s. d.	
Abies Douglassi	2 0
Abies Pinsapo	2 0
Araucaria Excelsa	2 0
Araucaria Bidwillii	2 0
Cedrus Deodara	2 6
Cryptomeria Elegans	1 6
Cupressus Goveniana	2 0
Cupressus Knightii	2 0
Cupressus Lawsoniana	2 0
Cupressus Macrocarpa	1 6
Cupressus Sempervirens	1 6
Cupressus Torulosa	1 6
Juniperus Bermudiana	2 0
Juniperus Chinensis	2 0
Juniperus Virginiana	2 0
Pinus Insignis	1 6
Pinus Pinea	2 0
Pinus Longifolia	2 0
Podocarpus Elata	2 0
Podocarpus Totara	2 0
Retinospora Obtusa	2 0
Thuja, Varieties	2 0

Deciduous Trees

	Each.
s. d.	
Acers (<i>Maples</i>). In variety .. 1/6 to	3 6
Aesculus Hippocastanum (<i>Horse Chestnut</i>)	2 0
Castanea Vesca (<i>Spanish Chestnut</i>)	2 0
Fagus Sylvatica (<i>Beech</i>)	2 6
Liquidambar Styraciflua (<i>Sweet Gum</i>)	2 6
Liriodendron Tulipiferum (<i>Tulip Tree</i>)	2 6
Platanus Orientalis (<i>Plane Tree</i>)	1 6
Pyrus Aucuparia (<i>Mountain Ash</i>)	2 0
Quercus Pedunculata (<i>English Oak</i>)	1 6
Robinia (<i>False Acacia</i>)	1 6
Tilia Europæa (<i>Linden Tree</i>)	2 6
Ulmus Campestris (<i>English Elm</i>)	1 6

FOR SUITABLE AND
SERVICEABLE HEDGE PLANTS
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

FOR THE INLAND DISTRICTS

Evergreen and Deciduous

Trees

	Each.
s. d.	
Acacia Elata (E.)	1 6
Ceratonia Siliqua (<i>Carob Bean</i>) (E.)	2 0
Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (<i>Sugar Gum</i>) (E.)	1 6
Eucalyptus Ficulfolia (<i>Scarlet Flowering Gum</i>) (E.)	2 0
Gleditschia Horrida (<i>Honey Locust</i>) (D.)	2 0
Grevillea Robusta (<i>Silky Oak</i>) (E.)	1 6
Melia Azederach (<i>White Cedar</i>) (D.)	1 6
Platanus Orientalis (<i>Plane Tree</i>) (D.)	1 6
Robinia (<i>False Acacia</i>) (D.)	1 6
Schinus Molle (<i>Pepper Tree</i>) (E.)	1 6
Sterculea Diversifolia (<i>Kurrajong</i>) (E.)	1 6

E signifies Evergreen; D, Deciduous.

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

	Each.
s. d.	
Arbutus Unedo (<i>Strawberry Tree</i>)	2 0
Buddleia Veitchiana	1 6
Callistemons (<i>Bottle Brush</i>). In variety	2 0
Escallonia Macrantha	1 6
Hakea Eucalyptoides	2 0
Nerium (<i>Oleander</i>). In variety	1 6
Photinia Serrulata (<i>Chinese Hawthorn</i>)	1 6
Rhaphiolepis (<i>Indian Hawthorn</i>). In variety	1 6
Tecoma Capensis	1 6
Viburnum Tinus (<i>Laurestinus</i>)	1 6

Extra Hardy Climbers

Suitable also for Tablelands.

	Each.
s. d.	
Akebia Quinata	2 0
Ampelopsis (<i>Virginian Creeper</i>)	1 6
Bignonia Australis	1 6
Bignonia Jasminoides	1 6
Bignonia Mackeni	1 6
Bignonia Tweediana	1 6
Bignonia Grandiflora	2 0
Clematis. In variety	5 0
Dolichos Lignosus	1 0
Gelsemium Sempervirens	1 6
Hedera (<i>Ivy</i>). In variety .. 1/6 to	2 6
Jasminum. Hardy varieties	1 6
Lathyrus Latifolius (<i>Perennial Pea</i>)	1 6
Lonicera (<i>Honeysuckle</i>). In var. 1/6 to	1 6
Solanum Jasminoides	1 6
Wistarias. In variety	1 6

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH, in three colours, 1/6 each.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUMS, 1/6 each.

DOUBLE FLOWERING CHERRIES, 2/6 each.

Form handsome attractive specimens for ornamental grounds.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

ANDERSON & Co. Ltd. SYDNEY.

Fruit Trees Suitable for Various Localities

We have been asked on many occasions to suggest or recommend varieties of Fruit Trees that would be most suitable for cultivation in given localities for market purposes. With the desire to facilitate matters in this direction we give on this page various lists of fruit trees that we believe will give the best and most satisfactory results, provided, of course, that the growers cultivate intelligently.

For COASTAL DISTRICTS and WARM CLIMATES

APPLES.	PEARS.	NECTARINES.	PLUMS.
Aiken's Seedling Allsop's Early Carpenter Carrington Granny Smith Jonathan Lord Nelson McIntosh Red Mobbs' Royal Pomme de Neige Trevitt's Seedling	Williams' Bon Chretien China Clapps' Favourite Keifer's Hybrid Packham Late Packham Triumph	Camden Superb (F.) Early Rivers (F.) Goldmine (F.) Lee's Seedling (F.) Meeks' Scarlet (F.) Stanwick Seedling (F.)	Angellina Burdett Cherry Plum Diamond Evans' Early Jenkin's Seedling Lutherborough Precious President Tibbit's
APRICOTS.	PEACHES.		JAPANESE PLUMS.
Allen's Early Camden Superb Cattel's Early Early Moorpark Newcastle Early Oullins Early Pennant Hills	Bell's November (F.) Braddock Superb (F.) Briggs' Red May (F.) Carmen (F.) Christmas Box Duchess of Cornwall (F.) Early Crawford (F.) Edward VII. (F.) Elberta (F.) Italian Red (F.) Italian Yellow (C.) Kia-Ora (F.) King's Seedling (F.)	La France (F.) McDevitt's Late Cling (C.) Mountain Rose (F.) Princess Royal (C.) Powell's Beauty (F.) Pullar's Cling (C.) Robert Stewart (C.) Royal George (F.) Royal George Cling (C.) The Globe (F.) Triumph (F.) Wiggins (F.)	Blood Burbank Climax October Purple Satsuma Shiro Sultan Tunks' Seedling Wickson Seedling Wickson Wright's Early

Oranges and Lemons and all the Citrus Family.

FOR COOL CLIMATES

APPLES.	CHERRIES.	PEACHES.	PRUNES.
Black Ben Davis Cleopatra Cox's Orange Pippin Delicious Five Crown Pippin Gravenstein Granny Smith Jonathan King David Munroe's Favourite Pomme de Neige Rome Beauty	Bigarreau Napoleon Bigarreau Twyford Early Lyons Florence Noble St. Margaret	Blackburn (F.) Briggs' Red May (F.) Carmen (F.) Early Crawford (F.) Elberta (F.) Foster (F.) Hales' Early (F.) High's Early Canada (F.) Italian Red (F.) Italian Yellow (C.) Kia-Ora (F.) King's Seedling (F.) La France (F.) McDevitt's Late Cling (C.) Mountain Rose (F.) Princess Royal (C.) Pullar's Cling (C.) Robert Stewart (C.) Royal George (F.) Royal George Cling (C.) Salway (F.) The Globe (F.)	D'Agen Giant Golden Drop Robe de Sargeant Sugar
APRICOTS.	NECTARINES.		PLUMS.
Campbellfield Seedling Gooley Moorpark Mansfield Seedling Newcastle Oullins Early Riverside Royal Shipley's Blenheim Trevitt's Elenheim Tilton	Camden Superb (F.) Early Rivers (F.) Goldmine (F.) Lee's Seedling (F.) Meeks' Scarlet (F.) Stanwick Seedling (F.)		Angellina Burdett Coe's Golden Drop Diamond Grand Duke President
	PEARS.		JAPANESE PLUMS.
	Beurre Bosc Beurre de Capalmont Bon Chretien (Williams) Howell Josephine de Maline Keifer's Hybrid Packham's Late Packham's Triumph Winter Nellis Winter Cole		Blood Burbank Climax Kelsey October Purple Santa Rosa Shiro Wickson Wright's Early

(F.) Freestone varieties; (C.) Clingstone varieties.

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Apples, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, 1/6 each. Special Price for large quantities.
Citrus, 2/- and 2/6 each. Special Price for 100 lots.

SEED PLANT & BULB MERCHANTS.

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SOME stocks of Farm Seeds, owing to the unfavourable season experienced in the Seed-growing Districts, are scarce, and prices very high; this state of things has also, unfortunately obtained in England, and a good many seeds cannot be exported. Other countries from whence we can import Seeds are also short of stocks, and the position regarding the supply of Agricultural Seeds has been rendered very difficult.

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We are pleased that, notwithstanding many difficulties, we have made such arrangements as will ensure a fairly good supply of all the leading lines, and we ask our friends to send us their orders as usual. We will give same every attention and care, and supply our selected and re-cleaned stocks at the lowest possible rates.

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Perennial Rye Grass.
Italian Rye Grass.
Cocksfoot Grass.
Prairie Grass.
Kentucky Blue Grass.
Fescues and English Grasses.
Paspalum Dilatatum.
Paspalum Virgatum.
Red Top Grass.
Rhodes Grass.
Phalaris Bulbosa.
Teff Grass.
Sudan Grass.
White Dutch Clover.
Perennial Red Clover.
Scarlet Clover.
Trefoil, or Yellow Clover.
Strawberry Clover.

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Broad-leaved Dwarf Essex Sowing Rape.

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